Royal West the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 140 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

[Companies Incorporated in England.]

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.	
16th July ..	China —	7,932	
23rd ,, ..	Teesta —	6,296	
29th ,, —	Chindwara† .	5,192	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.
2nd August —	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,430	
4th ,, ..	Sardinia† ..	6,580	Extra
7th ,, ..	Manora† —	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's sailing.

†Not calling Marseilles.

There are a number of third class passages available for women and children by the "MANORA" in fourteen and sixteen berthed cabins. The single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets to return either first or second saloon will be given on application.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares are liable to alteration without notice.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	SECOND SALOON. "C"	"A"	"B"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON :						
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single —	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th August —	Dunera —	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
17th July —	Dunera —	Karachi & P. Gulf (Fast Mail)
17th ,, —	Palitana ..	Karachi & P Gulf
21st ,, —	Linga —	Karachi direct 1 p.m.
17th ,, —	Dwarka ..	Karachi direct. 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	14th July	24th July
Shiaryu Maru	G. Konaka	3175	23rd July	2nd Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi —	7th July	18th July	Marseilles.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi .	16th July	25th ,,	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa —	3rd Aug.	14th Aug.	Japan
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji —	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	— —	10th August	21st August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against apprved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000.
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bramley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,250	0	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ...	Yen. 48,000,000
...Paid-up Capital	Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tainan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE : TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	[illegible]	TAMSUI
KOBE	[illegible]	TOWEN
OSAKA	[illegible]	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Gharney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 811

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	35,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India you secur for yourself a Policy which will enable yo to tide over the difficulties owing to the los of income in your old age or provide for you family in case of an early death

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before decidin the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Secon Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions. Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confecitoner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan, and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.,
Khadak, Mandvi 2nd, BOMBAY.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE DE CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommmend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofusall Patrons.

MEHTA & COMPANY

(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE No. 1285.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectab Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms

APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
Mr J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.

For Berar & C.P.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan
Mr. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753 Raviwar Peth, Poona.

For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

SAFETY RAZOR.

SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with three "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5 (five) only (Postage extra) direct from the importers.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES,
225, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink

A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . .' to be addressed Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from skin diseases of any kind, acute and chronic. Never failed, a single case taken. Apply Box No. 767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3076

ALL forms of NERVOUS and *** DEBILITY, etc., safe and sure cure in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Three days' treatment sent free if cure is felt sure. Please write descriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Sealdah Square, Calcutta G. P. O. W.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR CARS, ACCESSORIES, TUBES and TYRES of any make in all sizes, can be had from THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Road, near Gole Pitha. 3210

MOTOR CARS REPAIRED AND VARNISHED under European supervision. Motor cars on hire by hour, day and month. THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Rad, near Gole Pitha, Jariwalla Building. 3210A

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No 767, Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRIC—Last year all our pupils who were allowed to sit in the Preliminary Exam. were sent up to the University Matriculation Examination without a single exception. We invite the weakest students that never even dream of success to make them realise it in March, 1920. Students—any Standard—enrolled. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, 259-261, Hornby Road, Fort. 1245

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED—ENGINEERING GRADUATES (L.C.E. or B.E.), for the posts of Overseers in the City Improvement Trust Office, Baroda, on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 p. m., plus Rs. 25 for carriage allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials and a copy of the photo should reach the undersigned on or before 1st of August, 1919. (Sd.) SAMPATRAO GAEKWAD, Chairman, City Improvement Trust. 3217

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Town Municipality, Amraoti, on a salary rising from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per mensem by a biennial increment of Rs. 10 per mensem. Candidates must be graduates, those with experience of Municipal or Administrative work, and possessing qualifications in regard to public works and water works, will be given preference. Applicants should send their applications with copies of testimonials, if any, (which will not be returned) to the undersigned, before the 31st July, 1919. Appointment will be on probation for 6 months and also made conditionally on furnishing agreement to serve the Municipality for 3 years after the probationary period with option to the Municipality to dispense with the services in case work not found satisfactory. Y. G. DESHPANDE, Chairman, Amraoti Town Municipal Committee. 3227

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for a Musalman, an English TUTOR for night 11 to 12 p.m. Apply to Box No. 808, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3239

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS with experience of Swadeshi Store work. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 789, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3167

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An experienced TYPIST. Pay Rs. 30. Apply sharp 40 Box No. 766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3163

WANTED—A CLERK, good at figures, one knowing how to work out timber measurements preferred. Apply ARMY AND NAVY STORES. 3250

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK for Fire Insurance Department with full experience in Fire Insurance. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3251

WANTED—A B.E. or L.C.E., with experience of Consruction Work and Bombay Practice. Apply stating terms to Box No. 813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3257

WANTED AT ONCE—A CLERK, having experience of Washing Department. Apply personally to the MANAGER, NEW FRENCH CLEANING CO., 1, Princes Street Bombay, No. 2. 3266

WANTED—A MATRIC or S. F. for Shri Gulabsinhji A. V. School, Bansda, on Rs. 20 to 25 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating second language to N. K. AMBEGAOKAR, Dewan, Bansda State. 3263

WANTED—A competent GENERAL CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Knowledge of accounts essential. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 807, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3233

WANTED—Marathi, English and Gujarati Knowing CLERKS, sharp and quick at figures. Apply personally before the 16th instant to B. WADIYAKAR & CO., Charni Road, opposite Prarthana Samaj, 2nd floor, Girgaon, Bombay and 125, Junagadh, Poona City. 3229

WANTED—A really first rate ACCOUNTANT for a large industrial concern. Good prospects for a really first class man. Apply stating full qualifications, experience and references, and also state terms required to Box No. 805, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3220

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, one knowing short-hand preferred, for general office work. Only those who have office experiences need apply, with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 802, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3212

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS. Those only, having thorough practical knowledge in the line need, apply with testimonials (which will not be returned), stating salary required to THE AGENTS, The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 3271

WANTED—Qualified STOREKEEPER (with knowledge of Stores Accounts and Electrical goods), STENOGRAPHER, and FILING CLERK, acquainted with the Card index system. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3207

WANTED—Two experienced MASONS MAISTRIES, and one good quarry (stone) Supervisor, who has good command of labourers, and can furnish them. No others need apply. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3126

WANTED—(1) GENERAL CLERK and TYPIST, (2) MEHTA, knowing Gujarati accounts and English correspondence. Salary according to qualifications. Three years' agreement and security. Apply to Box No. 799, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3188

WANTED—CLERKS for Africa Civil Administration, possessing good knowledge of English and Gujarati, Shorthand Typists and Typists. All Matric or School-Finals. Pay Rs. 120, increment Rs. 73 in the annual salary. Three years' agreement. Call sharp personally to MAYADASS COMPANY, 119, Frere Road, Bombay. 3243

WANTED—A qualified CANDIDATE for the post of SANITARY INSPECTOR under the Chhindwara Municipality in the Central Provinces. Salary Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50, with Bicycle Allowance. Compensation for dearness of grain. Those who have received training and undergone the prescribed course in the Bombay School of Sanitary Surveyors, may apply to RAISAHIB MATHURA PRASHAD, (O. B. E.), President, Municipal Committee, Chhindwara. 3226

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A POST with prospects in any business firm out of India by a young and energetic Parsi of several years' experience; good character and references. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED by a Gujarati Hindu Graduate with experience in high families in moffusil, a good TUITION or COMPANIONSHIP. Please reply Box No. 814 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3262

WANTED

URGENTLY WANTED—A FINANCIER to finance about Rs. 10,000 to open a needful and guaranteed paying business. For further particulars apply to Box No. 785, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3156

WANTED.—Furniture Manufacturing Firm in Bombay wants reliable and well-influenced CANVASSERS. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3141

WANTED—An experienced and Influential CANVASSER for Mill and Gin Stores. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2994

FOR SALE

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

NERVO VIGORA PILLS Wonderful cure for nervous and general debility due to any causes. Rs. 4 a bottle. THE FRENCH CHEMICAL CO (D. F.), 119 B, Frere Road, Bombay 1. 3223

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One white ARAB HORSE, quick at work, cost Rs. 700. Apply JETHABHAI JEWAN & CO., New Rice Market, Carnac Bunder. 3231

FOR SALE, Valuable Storied BUNGALOWS with extensive Compounds at Deolali on Nasik Road, excellent situation. Apply for particulars and terms to Box No. 794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3178

FOR SALE—Upright Concert Grand PIANO in sound condition, strong, specially made to order. Can be seen by appointment. Apply Box No. 811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3242

FOR SALE—Small one-storied BUNGALOW on an advantageous site, facing two public roads at Bhoiwada, near Parel Tram Terminus. Apply MR. WADIA, Pleader, behind Small Causes Court, Bombay. 3235

PRINTERS—BARGAIN, Owner leaving. Had don's English types, Longprimer, Brevier Roman and Bevinne, 200—300 lbs. each, Jobbing types etc. 124, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY. 3270

SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 8, Napier Road, Poona. 3216

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—Rudge-Multi, 3½ H. P. MOTOR CYCLE with side car in running order, can be seen at BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY. No reasonable offer refused. Apply Box No. 788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3165

EXPANDED METAL.—For Sale at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal, various Sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3265

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS—We have just unpacked a consignment of Rebuilt Remingtons No. 10, and Oliver No. 9. Superior in appearance. Mechanically perfect. Lowest prices. Call or write immediately. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

ENGLISH Canoe shaped VICTORIA and BAY WALER HORSE. Complete turn-out with harness for immediate sale. Price Rs. 2,250 net. No brokers and no offers. Wanted a 4 seater MOTOR CAR, costing upto Rs. 4,000. THE TABLET MANUFACTURING CO., 182, Ripon Road, Bombay.

ARE YOU IN NEED of anything, say, Ink, Nibs, Account Books, Papers, Envelopes, Pencils, Files, Pens, Drawing Instruments, etc.?—Phone No. one-four-five and we will attend to your needs at once THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

ALL Architects and Engineers will be pleased to learn that we have received fresh supply of the best quality Ferro Prussiate and Ferro Gallic papers and linens. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	125
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S. and Tab.	175
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	.....
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	.....

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
pp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—

The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	8	50
Muttra Junction	,,	11	12
Bayana	,,	12	33
Kotah Junction	,,	16	43
Rutlam	,,	21	14
Baroda	,,	1	42
Bombay	Arr.	9	50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.

Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—

No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.

No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours Thursday.

A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.

The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.

Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th July, 1919. 2915

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, 1919, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the fifteen months ended 31st March, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1919.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 1st day of August, 1919, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1919, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. 3194

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, 1919, at 3-5 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the fifteen months ended 31st March, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1919.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 1st day of August, 1919, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1919, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. 3195

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, 1919, at 3-10 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the fifteen months ended 31st March, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1919.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 1st day of August, 1919, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1919, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. 3196

WANTED.

WANTED.—ASSISTANT ENGINEERS for the Alwar State, P. W. D. on the following terms:—

1. Pay Rs. 230/, rising to 650/ with biennial increments of Rs. 40/ on approved service.
2. Leave and T. A., etc., in accordance with the State Rules.
3. Security equal to 4 months' pay to be deposited by the appointed candidate, which will be liable to forfeiture in case of leaving the State service without permission.
4. The posts will be permanent and pensionable but on 6 months' probation in the first instance.
5. None but fully qualified men for the post of Assistant Engineer from some recognised College need apply.
6. Preference will be given to Hindi-knowing men and with some years' experience in the Irrigation Branch.
7. Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials which will not be returned by the 25th July, 1919, to

RAI SITA RAM, C.E.,
State Engineer,
Alwar. 3253

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, 1919, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the fifteen months ended 31st March, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1919.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 1st day of August, 1919, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1919, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. 3197

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the fifteen months ended 31st March, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from the 15th day of July, 1919, to the 30th day of July, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1919.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 1st day of August, 1919, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1919, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. 3198

Bombay, 11th July, 1919.

To,
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart.
SHERIFF OF BOMBAY,
Bombay.

Sir,

WE have to request you to call a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay to pass resolutions congratulating His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor on the conclusion of Peace.

Yours faithfully,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	N. C. Macleod
Sassoon J. David	D. E. Wacha
N. G. Chandavarkar	D. J. Tata
Nigel F. Paton	Dinshaw Petit
J. J. Heaton	L. A. Shah
Ralph Kidd	R. Aitken
Lallubhai Currimbhoy	Lallubhai Samaldas
T. W. Birkett	H. E. Proctor
M. H. W. Hayward	A. B. Marten
H. A. L. Hepper	Purshotamdas Thakoredas
N. H. E. Sukhia	S. J. Gillum
E. M. Pratt	D. N. Bahadurjii
Ratansi D. Morarji	N. N. Wadia
N. M. Joshi	Malcolm Hogg
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy	Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.)
Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla	C. H. Setalvad
A. M. Kajiji	Bhulabhai J. Desai
N. B. Saklatwalla	Bundeali Hajeebhoy
Temulji B. Nariman	Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar
J. B. Kanga	M. M. Kamdar
Mirza Mahomed Shirazi	K. E. Dadachanji
Faiz B. Tyabji	Rustom D. N. Wadia

and many others.

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1919, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 15th July, 1919. 3267

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 1919.

BUSINESS.

1. To confirm the alterations to the Rules of Racing Nos. 44 and 63 as passed at the Special General Meeting held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on Monday, the 12th May, 1919.
2. That the Scale of Weight for Age (Appendix A) for three-year-old Arabs be raised 7 lbs.
3. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 16th June, 1919. 2738

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPT,

BARODA STATE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of motor-pumps and a motor-generator. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

BAGANNA BALAJI, M.I.E.E.,
Electrical Engineer.
3264

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of July, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Registered Office, J. N. Petit Institute Building No. 314, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Sultanbhoy Hajeebhoy made by the Board in place of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy resigned.
IV.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
VI.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

J. N. Petit Institute Building, No. 314,
Hornby Road,
Bombay, 7th July, 1919.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to 11th proximo (both days inclusive). 3248

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHETH ISHWARDAS LUXMIDAS and Bai GULABAI widow of SHETH BHAGWANDAS LUXMIDAS executor and executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late SHETH DHARAMDAS DULABHDAS have contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, lien, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession, maintenance, survivorship or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to us the undersigned in writing at our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at the village of Gondoli in the Taluka of Salsette in the District of Thana, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bandra and containing by admeasurement four thousand and eighty square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Shrinbai Buttooji Jivanji Paymaster, on or towards the West partly by the property of Merwanji Cursetji Mehta and partly by that of Moroba Mahadeo Patil, on or towards the North by the road leading from Marole to Andheri and on or towards the South by the property of Gabroo Patel Chalkar and described as under:—

Name of Land	Mark	Survey No.	Pot No.	Faisl No.	Land Gunthas	Aker.
	A	19	1	9	62	1 0 0
	A	.	0	1	10	0 0 0
	A	12	0	9	62	0 0 0
Bodnacha Wada	B	19	0	1-2-3-4	4	0 0 0
	B	..	0	3	111	0 12 0

Dated this 14th day of July, 1919.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys
3246

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DAVE SHEWRAM BHIMJI, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece Goods broker ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai GOMTIBAI, widow of Dave Shewram Bhimji, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort; (2) Sha. LALLUBHAI TRIMBAKRAM, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gaswady, outside the Fort; (3) THACKER KALIDAS SUNDERJI, of Porebunder, Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort and (4) DAVE VASANJI KHIMJI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort the Executors named in the said Will. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifth day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
Registrar.

The 5th day of July, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3246

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LECAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NEMCHAND MANECKCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 54, Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay, in the Mercantile Bank Building, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the perpetual Fazandari tenure the Fazandar having no other right than to recover an annual fixed rent only situate at Shaik Memon Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 38 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1397 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 156 and Street No. 247 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Marwadi Govindram Jaygopaldas on or towards the South by Mirza Street, on or towards the West by the said Shaik Memon Street and on or towards the East by the property of the said Marwari Govindram Jaygopaldas.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1919.

PAYNE & Co.,
3249 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARDESIR BOMANJI DUBASH has contracted with our client Mr. CALLIANJI LALJI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise how soever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise, the said sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Slater Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,180 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3700 (2), 3700 (3) and 3700 (4) and Street Nos. 3A, 3B, and 3C and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 367 and 483, New No. Old Survey No. 157 and New Survey No. 7040 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Slator Road on or towards the West by the property of Dinbai Nowroji Bamji, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a public street not yet named and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1919.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
3268 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI DHANBAIJI MUNCHERSHAH MEHTA of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, widow of Mr. Munchershah Sorabji Mehta, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground and premises with their appurtenances at Bandra in the District of Thana, Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 3384 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as non-agricultural Survey No. 208 in a certain register deposited with the Collector of Thana and bounded on the West by Byramji Jijibhoy Road leading to Land's End on the East by a public road, on the North by a Public Road and on the South by the property formerly of Cassum Karmali Hassum and now of Hasambhoy Premji and which said premises are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 55 and were formerly in the occupation of and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
3272 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI MARIAMBAI, daughter of Haji Sharif Bawa of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned. All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (since redeemed) situate at Trimbak Parasharam Street, together with the messuage buildings and dwelling house standing thereon within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 458, New No. 13973, Old Survey No. 1, and New Survey No. 5538 and by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2336 Street Nos. 22, 24, 26, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of M. D. Cooper, on or towards the South by the property of Shivji Rattansey, on or towards the West by the property of M. D. Cooper, on or towards the East by Trimbak Parasharam Street.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1919.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys
123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
3269

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr HARISCHANDRA MADAN and his sons RAMRAO, SHAMRAO and VINAYAK, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to my client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, easement, trust, inheritance, possession, attachment or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Century Buildings at Hornby Road within a fortnight from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the wells and structures standing thereon area 3,764 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Municipal Ward Nos. 4444, 4445, Street Nos. 805-806, Collector's Old No. 132, New No. 3725, Old Survey Nos. 340-341, New Survey No 1/1595, and bounded on the North and West by public road, South by the property of Portuguese Church, and East by the part of Almeida.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1919.

G. B. PANDIA,
3255 Purchaser's Attorney.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DEVLALI (BHAGOOR).

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Mr. Phirozeshah M. Murzban, and on account and at the risk of Byramji Pallonji Mistry, the Mortgagor, and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of June, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the undermentioned properties in one lot:—

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the two bungalows known as "Jai Lodge" and "Homi Villa", standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village of Bhagoor, in the District and Sub-District of Nasik, admeasuring about 3,720 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of Survey No. 348, Pot No. 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by a Cross Road 40 feet wide and beyond that by the vacant land of Ruttonji Jamsetji Dubash, on or towards the East by a private passage 20 feet wide and beyond that by the property secondly described, on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Framji Mistry commencing with its wall and on or towards the South by Government land.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Bhagoor, in the District and Sub-District of Nasik admeasuring about 4,437.31 square yards or thereabouts, forming a portion of Survey No. 348 Pot No. 3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by a private passage 20 feet wide and beyond that by the property firstly described, on or towards the East by a private passage 40 feet wide, on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Framji Mistry commencing with its wall and beyond that by a private road 40 feet wide and on or towards the South by Government land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. F. P. Payri, Solicitor, at No. 41, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KUMBHARWADA LANE.

Under instruction from Khemdas alias Bapudas Laxmandas, the present Trustee of the Charity Trust declared by Bai Vejibai, mother of Poonja Samant, and in exercise of the authority to sell the same by Public Auction granted to the said Khemdas alias Bapudds Laxmandas by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay dated the 20th day of June, 1919, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following property on the premises on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4-30 p.m. S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Second Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1944, New No. 9080, Old Survey No. 321 and New Survey No. 5012 and containing by admeasurement one hundred fifty-three square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7666 (1) and Street Nos. 200, 202 and 204 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Loodia Balaji Dhunkorike on or towards the South by the property of Haji Cassum on or towards the East by Kumbharwada Second Lane and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT COLABA COTTON GREEN AND KNOWN AS HYDRAULIC AND NICOL GODOWNS.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree in Suit No. 347 of 1912 (Luxmibai vs Hoosenbhoy) and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1918, as varied by a consent order made in the same suit dated 15th April, 1919, and under instructions from the abovenamed plaintiffs and defendants Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the premises in two lots A and B herein below mentioned, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All and singular the lessees' right and interest in the properties described below now vested in the 1st plaintiff as trustee for the plaintiffs Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and in the 6th and 7th defendants as Receivers in Suit No. 936 of 1914 as tenants in common in equal shares for terms to expire in the year 1962 and to be renewed thereafter for terms of 99 years from time to time in perpetuity subject to payment of ground rent to the lessors thereof as set forth in detail in the conditions of sale.

LOT A.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Colaba in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the North and East sides by roads belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company Limited and on the South and West by other lands belonging to the said company being part of land bearing Collector's Old No. B/1, New No. B/16666 Old Survey, No. 257 and New Survey, No. 2/9571 together with the building or godown standing thereon and known as the Hyraulic godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 399 (1) Colaba Road Street No. 38.

LOT B.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Colaba in the registration district and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,612 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the North, East and West and partly on the South by roads belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited and partly on the South side by the property fourthly hereunder described being part of the said land bearing Collectors Old No. B/1, New No. B/16666, Old Survey, No. 257 and New Survey No. 2/9571 together with the building or godown standing thereon and known as the Nicol godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward Nos. 395 (1) to 395 (5) and Arthur Bunder Road Street Nos. 34 and 34-A, to 34-D.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Colaba in the Registration district and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,213 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property fourthly hereunder described and on all other sides by roads belonging to Colaba Company being part of land bearing Collectors Old No. New No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. together with a shed bearing A Ward No. 396 (1) and Colaba Road Street No. 35, a part of the building or godown erected on a part thereof known as Nicol Godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 (2) and Athur Bunder Road No. 35-A and also the building or godown or godowns erected on another part thereof and also known as Nicol Godowns and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 397 and Colaba Road Street No. 36 and a part of which said piece of land bears Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 398 and Colaba Street No. 37.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Colaba in the Registration district and subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 653 square yards and bounded on the South by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, on the North by a part of the property secondly hereinbefore described and on the East and West by Roads of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, being part of land bearing Collector's Old No. New No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. part of which said piece of land is assessed by the Municipality as part of A Ward No. 395 and Arthur Bunder Road Nos. 35 and 35-A to 35-D. Together with a part of the said godown or building erected on another part thereof and also known as the Nichol Godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 (2) and Colaba Road Street No. 35-A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MILD STEEL ROUND BARS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. R. Hatimbhoy and Co.:—

About 41 tons mild steel round bars of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above goods are lying at Mazagon, opposite Messrs. H. I. Dixon and Co., Iron Founders, where they could be seen at any time.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramjee Ratilal and Co.:—

248 drums of Bleaching Powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods paid for and cleared from the Godown at Fofulwadi Bhuleshwar within two days.

The above goods are open for inspection at the above Godown.

AUCTION SALE WOOD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Gardens:—

One lot a quantity of wood of Mango, Jambul and other trees lying in the Victoria Gardens.

BENNETT and Co.

Bombay, 16th July, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshowji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavlal Ranchordas.

18 packages English white shirtings No. 7602 or others 42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES NENSOOKHS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Harnandrai Beznath and on account and at the risk of Seth Cheniram Jasraj:—

25 bales Nensookhs No. 71005 (quality of No. 5000), 44 inches, 22 yards.

17 bales Nensookhs No. 81005 (quality of No. 5000), 48 inches, 22 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Dayabhoy Mulchand (of Sha Bhogilal Runchod):—

10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3800/3900.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FANCY WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha. Jivabhoy Vadilal of Champa Gluly.—

10 packages Fancy White Dhotees No. 905 Ralli's goods.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN-SWEEPINS, ETC.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st July 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Co.'s Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge: A number of bags of grain seeds, and a quantity of sweepings, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR CYCLES ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th JULY, 1919.

Under instructions from the Purchasing Officer, Mechanical Transport, THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by public auction, the following second-hand motor-cycles at the Office of the purchasing officer, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1919.

5 "New Hudson" Twin Cylinder 6. H.P.
2 Two-stroke "Indian".
1 3½ H.P. "B.S.A."
1 "Royal Enfield" Twin Cylinder 3 H.P.

The cycles are on view at the office of the purchasing officer and can be seen between 9 and 12 noon (S.T.) and open to private offers.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

At 9-30 p. m.

Under the Direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMAN

EDGAR WARWICK

Presents the

New Revusical Comedy Co.

IN

VANITY FAIR

FINAL PRESENTATION OF THE FIRST EDITION.

SECOND EDITION
TO-MORROW THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.

Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY at 6-30 p.m.

"THE TAILOR of he BOND STREET"

The Story of gripping Human interest, presenting opportunities for the portrayal of character which have been fully realised by the leading actors.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

WINSOME LITTLE

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

IN

"MILADY O' THE BEANSTALK"

Baby Marie dreams about "Jack and the Beanstalk" and then sets forth to find a modern giant with bags of gold to help her poor mother. THE TALE OF ONE WOMAN, TWO MEN, AND A CHILD, in Five Enthralling Parts.

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

THE BABY THAT EVERYONE LIKES TO SEE.

TO-DAY 1 SHOW AT 6-45

No Dance

GAIETY CINEMA

MIRACLES OF LIFE

A splendid photo-play depicting the mystery of Love and Life, with

A

SCREAMING COMIC

Prices as usual

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY CINEMA-GOING PUBLIC

never fails to appreciate a genuine good Film when it is offered to them. The takings at the Booking Offices of the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

during the last four days have surpassed our loftiest anticipations.

"A WIFE'S SACRIFICE"

is a gem of a Social Photo-Drama, abounding with Realism and womanly Heroism.

Wake up, before it is too late! Number of our patrons were found, during these three or four evenings, to have stuck to their seats after the Show was over, and, sending for fresh tickets, to repeat the Programme over again.

THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF!

This Film is supplied by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers.

The Gaumont Gazette and a 2-Reel "Fatty" Comedy in the Programme.

TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.).

The World-famous Novel on the Screen! Screened by the equally famous Pathe Freres, and acted by a world-famous all-star Cast.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

Very few of the cultured men and women in all parts of the globe can have omitted to read and re-read and digest the immortal Story of Alexander Dumas, the greatest of French Novelists. This epoch-making Fiction that every schoolboy or collegian, office clerk or professor, businessman or millionaire, is supposed to know by heart, is now translated on the Screen in the most perfect manner possible by the renowned Cinematograph experts of France.

Come—Start from Saturday next—of the WEST-END CINEMA (New Churney Road) and we promise you an unparalleled treat.

SEE —the only Circus serial of the season the big show with —the big circus Stars that have held you spellbound. See the death grapple of greedy Big Business and honest men. See it all every week in the UNIVERSAL MASTER SERIAL—

"The LURE OF THE CIRCUS"

THE GREATEST FILM SHOW ON EARTH

Featuring the celebrated old-time Circus Star

EDDIE POLO

—brilliant old-time Circus Star reckless aerialist supported by a huge cast of genuine Circus performers including film Stars such as Beautiful Eileen Sedgwick, Charles Mailes and many others.

Sensational —circus acts exactly as you've —seen them in the good old days in great circuses.

You'll See—death defying exploits by the kings of the roped arenas romantic adventures that will thrill you to the core-hair-raising captures-escapes-rescues to hold you spellbound-great events to delight you and the children every week at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum

ALSO

Latest Number of Screen Magazine & a Star Comedy

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

EXTRA PRIZE SHOW EVERY EVENING AT 5-15.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

LAST 4 PARTS OF

LOVE'S MASK

A Drama Extraordinary

PERFECT Settings—Beautiful Photography and—Acting of the Highest Order.

TWO NUMBERS OF
PATHE GAZETTE.
Latest from Blighty

WIFFLES REVENGE

Comedy by the Famous Comedian PRINCE

Look out for

TO-DAY

Featuring Florence Reed.

The greatest Film yet—in 8 Reels.

Time

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays Matinee 5 p. m.

Extra show on Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

THE FIGHT IN THE AIR!

An aeroplane chase at eighty miles an hour, with one machine ramming the other, is the big thrill in the

FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the
GREAT MILITARY SERIAL
PEARL OF THE ARMY

Now showing at

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crowford Market.

Another great scene is the

FIGHT AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA

Showing two desperate men engaged in deadly combat on the bed of the Atlantic Ocean.

DON'T MISS THIS WEEK'S THRILLING EPISODES

Nos. 10—11—12.

2 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

PRIZE SHOWS

SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 5-15.

PLEASE NOTE.

TELEPHONE No. 4458.
Telegram:—"Royalmotor."

When you require Michelin, Dunlop, Firestone, or other well-known motor tyres and accessories.

ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.,
Opp. Imperial Cinema,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF

OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1886.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank an Medows Street, Fort

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of free consultation to purchasers of glasses of

Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorfields, Hospital.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses, e.g. Kryptok, and various other forms of bifocal and Spherical Cylinders, Sphero Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combinations in white Sir William Crookes and other Tinted lenses

"GUNC"

Cures acute cases without Copaiba, Sandal Oil or any internal medicines. Painless Positive Cure in 4 days. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Try **KADI** *even where*

all your remedies fail. Cures with instant relief, worst cases of Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, etc.

Innumerable original Testimonials open to Inspection.

Price Re. 1-8-0.

"LU-LU" *Eye-Drops*

A safe cure for Sore, Inflamed, Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. 1.

OF ALL DEALERS OR

Dastoor Specific Co.
Medows Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, July 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's prices.
July	21.10
Aug.	21.02
Sept.	21.05
Oct.	20.95
Nov.	20.88
Dec.	20.82
Jan.	20 72
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	Not quoted.
April	Not quoted.
May	20.28

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	18,000
,, ,, to Continent	24,000
Futures at New York Oct	34.40
,, ,, Jan.	34.12
,, ,, March	33.99
Spot Cotton at New York	35 60
,, ,, Orleans	34.00
Future at New Orleans Oct.	33.85
,, ,, Jan.	33.56
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	23½
Demand Bills	4.49.50
Silver Commercial Bars	106½

MONEY MARKETS.

London July 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	51 1/2
,, 2 months hence	51 1/4
,, 6 ,, ,,	51 1/2
Closing Tone of silver:- Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/s.	3 1/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s.	3 7/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/8
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	52½
Bonos Paper 3½ %	57½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	65½
Government Securities 2 ½	56
Rs. On London at Paris Francs	30.87

WAR LOANS.

London, July 11th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94 1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 11th

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—63½ lbs Quoted	80
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Quoted	80

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Foreseeable usual hold July-Aug. Sellers	960
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Buyers	1000
Rapeseed, Bows, Jawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. quoted	930
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Value	1110
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept. Value	1020
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Buyers	590
Tarta Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Sellers	950

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£99
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½
Copper Brazers	£130
Yellow Metal	128
Hard Spelter	40

JAVA SUGARS:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nominal
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Buyers Nominal	50

Tone:—Very firm.—No business.

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2 5
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July	1/10½

Tone—Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, July 15.

The action of the full Cotton Contracts Board in fixing the price of spot fully good Broach yesterday at Rs. 595, against their forward quotation of Rs. 611 for fully good Broach July-August, is inexplicable. There is no appeal as the Board was a full one, but a protest should be lodged by the trade against this arbitrary proceeding. It seems to be nothing more than playing into the hands of bear speculators; and if this difference is continued it means that the fine of Rs. 15 for non-fulfilment of sales on the due date will be in the case of Broach, a farce.

The Marwadi bazaar opened to-day at Rs. 608 for fully good Broach July-August, advanced to Rs. 614 and declined to Rs. 609½, remaining steady at, the latter rate for some time with a small business doing. Later on the rate improved to Rs. 614½ on buying by the bazaar, and at 4 p.m. the price was Rs. 614. The bazaar closed at Rs. 612½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 611, advanced to Rs. 613, and after further fluctuations closing rates were as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry. Prices keep very steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..	July-Aug.	612
Fully Good Bengal	..	July	462
Fully Good Bengal	..	September	476
Fine Oomras	..	July	544
Fine Oomras	..	September	543
Good Southerns	..	July-Aug.	545
Good Southerns	..	Sept.-Oct.	574

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 15TH JULY 1919.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G Broach	..	July-Aug.	612
Fully Good M.G Bengal	..	July	461
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	July	543
Good M.G Southerns	..	July-Aug.	548

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal ..	486	474	461	446	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	481	469	456	441	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	558	543	528	..	,,
Central Provinces	573	559	543	..	,,
M.G. Broach ..	609	602	595	585	,,
M.G. Southerns ..	..	..	544	554	534
Sanglaned Dharwar	..	602	595	585	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th July 1919.

Cotton	..	7,415 Bales
Wheat	..	20,912 Cwts.
Linseed	..	13,669 ,,
Rape etc.	..	3,505 ,,
Gingellyseed	..	1,582 ,,
Poppyseed	..	2,802 ,,
Groundnuts	..	1,772 ,,
Castorseed	..	150 ,,
Rice	..	37,317 ,,
Myrabollams	..	Nil
Cottonseed	..	23,719 ,,
Mowraseed	..	Nil
Gram	..	3,197 ,,
Jowar	..	2,480 ,,
Maize	..	Nil
Barley	..	1,180 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 15th, 6 p.m.

Ready.	Basis Terms: Rs as: p.	Rail Delivery Rs: as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-80 ..	77 0 0	.. ..
,, ,, Cawnpore 7-80	76 0 0	.. ..
,, Karachi Bengal	77 0 0	.. ..
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	22 0 0	.. ..
,, Cawnpore	22 0 0	.. ..
,, Yellow Cawnpore	23 8 0	.. ..
Linseed Brown Bold	26 4 0	27 4 0
,, Thin	25 12 0	26 12 0
Teelseed White 85-15	119 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 75-25	115 6 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 50-50	111 0 0	.. ..
,, Black	93 8 0	.. ..
Copyseed White	24 8 0	25 0 0
Groundnuts	126 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	9 8 0	.. ..
Barley	45 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	103 0 0	.. ..

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 15th

	Rate Rs: as: p:
Davida No. 10	1 1 6
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 0
Currimbhai No. 12½	1 2 0
Light Horses No. 6½	0 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 15th:

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphe	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 5/8
Fcs. Demand	246
American Dollars	266
Hongkong ,,	206
Shanghai	313½
Japan	153½
Singapore	156½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 15.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 256.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 270.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 130.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 124.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 205.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 313/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136/8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 266/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm with good business passing. Tata Bank have improved to Rs. 58 and British Burma Petroleum to Rs. 28.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,450, Swan 760, Simplex 652/8, Madhowji 2,530, Shapurji 142/8, Kohinoor 1,637/8, Currimbhoy 450, Kastoorchand 1,225, Finlay 687/8, Crescent 271/4, Fazulbhoy 902/8, David 740, Colaba 2,160, Century 550, By. Dyeing 1,615, Cen. Mining 39, Katni Ord. 340/8, Katni Defd. 1,730, Alcock 855, Tata Old Defd. 1,147/8, Tata New Defd. 570 pr. Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 42, By. Burma 1,022/8, Bt. Burma Petro: 28/4, By. Tramway 775, By. Steam 417/8, Tata Hydro: 1,480, Tata Bank 58, Tata Oil 392/8 pr.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,450, Swan 760, Simplex 660, Madhowji 2,535, Fazulbhoy 902/8, Currimbhoy 450, Crescent 270, Kohinoor 1,637/8, David 750, Finlay 685, Kastoorchand 1,250, Century 550 Bv. Dyeing 1,790, Shapurji 137/8, Katni Ord. 345, Bandi 55, Katni Defd. 1,900, Bv. Burma 1,022/8 Bt. Burma Petro: 28, Bv. Steam 412/8, Cen. Mining 39/8 Shivrajpur 42 Alcock 860, Tata Ord. 233/12, Tata Old Defd. 1,152/8, Tata New Defd. 575, Tata Bank 58, Tata Oil 400.

MILL STORES AND CHEMICALS MARKETS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 15.

We have nothing fresh to report to-day. Demand for sundries in mill-stores and for healds continues fair. The quotations have remained as follows:—

Healds, Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-13-6 per 800 eyes.
Reeds, Re. 0-3-6 to Re. 0-5-0 per 100 dents.
Lime Pickers No. 4, Rs. 65/75 per gross.
Roller Cloths, Rs. 4/5 per yard.
Sizing flannels at, Rs. 3/4 per yard.
Jap. shuttles 13½ at, Rs. 7/10 per dozen.
Eng. shuttles 13½ at, Rs. 35-0-0 per dozen.
Jap. shuttles 14½ (conical) at, Rs. 25/35 per dozen.
Eng. shuttles 14½ (conical) at, Rs. 65 per dozen.
Slubbings at, Rs. 75/80 per gross.
Warpers at, Rs. 50/70 per gross.
Eng. ring rabbeth 5in. at, Rs. 12/8 per gross.
Var. ring rabbeth 5in. at, Rs. 10 per gross.
Sodium sulphide at, Rs. 6/9 per cwt.
Zinc chloride at, Rs. 20/25 per cwt.
Eng. bleaching at, Rs. 30 per cwt.
Eng. caustic soda at, Rs. 30 per cwt.
Glauber salt at, Rs. 5 per cwt.
Washing soda at, Rs. 7/8 per cwt.
Turkey-red-oil at, Rs. 33 per cwt.
Soft soap at, Rs. 20 per cwt.
Sago at, Rs. 22/24 per cwt.
Farina at, Rs. 23/25 per cwt.
Rice starch at Rs. 42/45 per cwt.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 15th.

			Total up-to-date.
Loan	Rs.	576-0	Rs. 32,660-0
Cash Certificates	,,	635-0	,, 1,73 375-4
Total	..	1,265-8	,, 2,06 435-4

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 14.

S. S. Clan Maclean, Scott, Glasgow, May 7.

July 15.

S. S. Zayani, Cunningham, Busreh, July 6.
S. S. British Emperor, Whitburn, Abadan, July 8.
S. S. China, Evans, Sydney, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

July 15.

S. S. Komagata Maru, Ito Piraeus.
S. S. City of Poona, McNeil, London.
S. S. Heim, Erikson, Aden.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kosoku Maru for Kobe, etc.

S. S. Clan Maclean:—The Clan Line Steamer Clan Maclean, 2952 tons, Captain J. W. Scott, arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow via Cardiff, Liverpool and Port Said, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 7th May.

S. S. Zayani:—The P. G. S. N. Coy's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain J. Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Mahomera and Bushire, with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 27 deck passengers, which port she had left on 6th inst.

S. S. British Emperor:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer British Emperor, 2182 tons, Captain W. Whitburn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of liquid fuel oil and 3 passengers, which port she had left on 8th inst.

S. S. China:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's Australian mail steamer China, 4161 tons, Captain H. G. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 15th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Irismere	Hull	17-7-19	W & A G & Co
B Kosoku Maru	Kobe	26-7-19	N Y Kaisha
C & R Clan Maclean	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
D Bushu Maru	Genoa	20-7-19	O S Kaisha
G Lhasa	N F	N F	M M & Co
H Kura	Abadam	N F	S Wallace & Co
K Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Monte Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
N Aymerie	New York	25-9-19	W & A G & Co
O Klein	Aden	15-7-19	F F O & Co
P Utopia	Busra	16-7-19	H S Shustary
P Orissa	Abadan	20-7-19	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL:

Kaveri	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co

MERWEWATHER DRY DOCK:

Itola	N F	N F	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Koranna	New York	18-7-19	W & A Graham & Co
2 Obra	Rangoon	20-7-19	M M & Co
3 Kowett	Jedaah	20-7-19	T M & Co
4 Boats of Jeseric			W & A Graham & Co
5 Rejas	Suez	17-7-19	M M & Co
6 Palitana	P Gulf	17 7-19	M M & Co
7 Sikh	N F	N F	T M & Co
12 Kingmere	Hull	17-7-19	W & A Graham & Co
15 Dumra	P Gulf	17-7-19	M M & Co
J Kasara	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK:

1 Egra	N F	N F	M M & Co
2 Bankula	N F	N F	M M & Co
3 Malwa	N F	N F	B I M
3 Northbrook	N F	16-7-19	B I M
5 Tunara	Java	17-7-19	M M & Co
6 Wasturm	Liverpool	26-7-19	W & A G & Co
7 Kashgar	London	N F	M M & Co
11 Ranee	Barrein	17-7-19	T M & Co
12 Teesta	London	26-7-19	M M & Co
13 Ekma	Busra	26-7-19	M M & Co
14 Pentakota	Busreh	15-7-19	M M & Co
14 War Isis	London	25-7-19	D B I M
Oilside			
11 Bandra	Busra	17-7-19	M M & Co
15 Jehangir Jetty end	Yokahama	16-7-19	B I M
Mutira	Busra	16-7-19	M M & Co
Umta	Rangoon	20-7-19	M M & Co
17 Mongmoh	Singapore	16-7-19	D B I M

HOUSE DRY DOCK:

B Pier Station Asan	N F	N F	M Shustary & Co
Hermelin	Hongkong	27-7-19	B I M

EXPORT.

July 15.

S. S. Warturm for Liverpool:—100 bales hemp, 600 cwts. niger seed, 200 cwts. curda seed, A. Durst; 165 bales hemp, Kalyandas Bros; 690 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 192 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.; 100 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, 300 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram & Co.; 3 bales cotton and woolen carpets, Bhaida P. Dalal & Co.; 110 tons ground nut cakes, Sanday & Co.; 25 bales wool. 400 bales cotton, 2002 cwts cotton seed, 1007 cwts ground nuts, Bombay Company; 150 bales wool, Veerchand Oomersey.

S. S. Teesta for London:—26 cwts ginger, H. B. Bhesania; 31 cwts ginger, Jagjeevandas Narayan; 800 cwts niger seed, 1000 cwts curda seed, A. Durst; 200 bales cow hides, Abdool Hamid Hajee Noor; 200 bales cow hides, Abubacker Hajee Oosman; 200 bales cow hides, Haji Noormahomed & Haji Essa; 1190 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 201 cwts ginger, 81 cwts gum kadaya, 34 cwts cardamam, M. H. Nassar & Co.; 73 bales cow hides, David Sassoon & Co.

S. S. Ayameru for New York:—500 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta & Co.; 150 cwts turmeric, Selim D. Basons; 200 cwts poppyseed, 580 cwts. pepper, Rutanjee Jeevandas & Co.

S. S. Korana for New York:—250 cwts. gum-olibanum, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 7 cases provision, Jeena & Co.

S. S. Kingsmere for Hull:—2000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Warturm for Marseilles:—14 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.; 625 cwts ground nuts Cox's Shipping Agency; 1600 cwts mustard seed, A. Durst; 1659 cwts teel seed, 280 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Warturm for Marseilles in transit to Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.

S. S. Warturm for Marseilles, in transit to Spain:—200 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.

S. S. Kosoku Maru for Kobe:—1100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Kosoku Maru for Osaka:—850 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Dumra from Busrah via Karachi Agents M. M. & Co.:—2 empty gas cylenders, 30 bundles wool, 42 cases, 142 bags gum, 532 bags raisins, 27 bags figs, 17 bundles, 12 bags zera, 37 ins. pearl, 5 bags pistas, 3 bundles carpet, 41 bags almonds, 7 bales c. d. goods, 48 jattas, 98 cases assafoetida.

S. S. Teerta from London Agents M. M. & Co.:—10 cases, 50 d/s oil varnish, 5 cks., 27 cases plaster of Paris, 15 cases, 7 cks, 705 kegs paint, 20 d/s linseed oil, 3 cases woolens, 6 cks saddle soap, harness, 3 cases hosiery & woolen, 30 kegs lead, 110 kegs w. lead, 100 kegs w. paint, 35 bundles lead sheets, 51 cases toilet soap, 3 cases earth powder, 7 cases smed glassware, 16 cases gloy, 100 cks alizarine dye, 2 d/s solutions, 26 cases brandy, 13 cases drapery, 2 cases steel locks, 4 cases writing paper, 2 cases glycerine, 26 cases confationery, 11 cases stationery, 5 bales, 20 cases paper, 21 cases 15 boxes biscuits, 3 cases enamelware, 40 kegs white zinc paurl, 2 cases essential oil, 52 cases preserves, 17 cks crucibles, 12 cases cables, 23 cks ivary, 40 keys t. lead, 88 cases cigarettes, 2 cases, 6 cks E'ware, 135 cases wines, 10 cases spirits, 8 cases graphite, 2 boxes wine, 3 keys epsom salts, 1,500 cks cement, 10 cases tobacco, 7 cases periodicals, 6 cases brass eyelets, 2 cases shoes, 3 cases cigarettes & tobacco, 11 cases, 2 cks lead pipe, 351 boxes tin plates, 20 cases dry colour, 9 cases gas mantles, 3 cases magnesia, 4 cases med & opium preps, 4 cases essences, 8 cases perfumery, 18 cases medicins, 27 cases bottle capsules, 454 cases champagne, 20 cases chocolates & confectionery, 4 cases tinned provision, 6 cases sulphuric Acid, 8 cases provision, 4 cases lime juice, 2 cases boot cream, 2 cases paillons, 5 cases green corn, 15 cases boot polish, 4 cases table salt, 3 cases tinned skippes fish, 2 cases corn flour, 2 cases soap, 10 cases candles, 4 cases olive oil, 9 cases sauce, 61 cases pharmaceutical, produce, 7 cases periodicals & books, 6 cases potted meats, 5 cases mineral waters, 2 cases patent food 3 cases perfumed spirit, 84 cases laundry blue, 23 cases artificial yarn, 20 keys kitrate of barytia, 10 keys kitrate of strontia, 10 cases gallion, 10 cases clocqs, 13 cases watches, 20 cases castor oil, 10 cks vinegar, 8 cases med spirits, 2 cases lamps & gloves, 25 cases phosphaline, 20 cases tincoread herbs, 10 cases preserves, 45 cases vermouth, 100 bales, 430 keys 70 cases cigarettes paper, 11 cases slabs aluminium, 841 bags almonds, 6 cases cotton goods, 9 cases cotton silk goods, 3 bales silk, 2 cases cotton handkerchiefs, 5 cases silk goods.

S. S. Kowei from Aden Agents Turner Morrison & Co.:—8 bales old gunny bags, 4 nungs empty gas cylinders, 81 bags gum myrrh, 2 bundles gum aloe, 2 jottas gum maithi, 2 bundles gum fish flap, 13 bags gum arabic, 100 bags American starch, 15 bundles g. s. skins, 32 pkgs. archilla weeds, 5 bales mulls, 19 bales p. goods, 64 bales g. twist, 5 bales Turkey red yarn.

GRAIN CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR THE WEEK.

The Director of Civil Supplies has issued the following list showing below the maximum rates for Bombay City for the week beginning 16th July, 1919:—

RICE

	Wholesale per bag, of 161 lbs Ex Godown	Ex Dock c.i.f terms	Rate Retail per ¼ pialee, maplis
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice			
Cargo (16 parts.)	10 12 0	10 4 0	0 6 0
Big Mill Special	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 6 6
Nakranji ..	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 6 6
Larun ..	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 6 5
Small Mill ..	11 12 0	11 4 0	0 7 0
S. Q. ..	12 0 0	11 8 0	0 6 9
Europe No. 2 .	12 9 0	12 1 0	0 7 0
Europe No. 1.	12 15 0	12 7 0	0 7 6
S Q. Chanduba	12 2 0	11 10 0	0 6 9
Mill Sughaudi	13 7 0	12 15 0	0 7 6
Long Boiled ...	14 10 0	14 2 0	0 8 3
Milched Boiled	14 2 0	13 10 0	0 8 0
Mandia ..	15 10 0	15 2 0	0 8 9

NOTE:—The basis oof calculation is taken at 31 maplis to a bag of rice. In the case of items 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 13, above, the No. of maplis to the bag is 32½, 30½, 30, 30, 31, 30½ respectively.

Broken Rice.

A 1	11 10 0	11 2 0	
A 2	10 6 0	9 14 0	
A 3	8 12 0	8 4 0	
B 1	10 12 0	10 4 0	
B 2	9 10 0	9 2 0	
B 3	8 4 0	7 12 0	
C 3	7 12 0	7 4 0	

Bengal Rice, Gross Table					
No. 1 ..	20	9	0	0	11 3
Nagra No. 1.	20	3	0	0	11 0
Ballon No. 1.	20	10	0	0	11 3
Kazla ..	18	7	0	0	10 6
Raree No. 1	19	15	0	0	10 9
Raree uncleaned	19	2	0	0	10 6
Boiled Patna	18	13	0	0	10 3
Pegu white	17	9	0	0	9 6

WHEAT.

		Rs a. p.
Australian Wheat.	65 1 0	0 7 3
Choice White Karachi	74 0 0	0 8 9
Choice Glossy Sarbhati	76 8	0 9 6

GRAM.

Punjab (Mixed)	68 0 0	per candy of 27 mds or 6¾ cwt. 0 8 0

JUWARI.

Central India	72 0 0	0 8 6

BAJRI

1st Grade	84 0 0	0 10 0
2nd Grade	75 0 0	0 9 0
3rd Grade	68 0 0	0 8 0

2. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in Bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

If the rice or grain is sold per municipal pylee ½ anna more is allowed than the price shown in the list.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The market for jute shares ruled slightly easier without much business passing. Coal shares were in demand and a fairly large business was put through. Miscellaneous market was also active. Peaces Slipways, Zenith Engineering and Ivan Jones being in request.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansdeopur 50-8; Baraboni 18-12; Bengal, 904-8; Bengal Giridh, 36-12; Bildera, 9-8; Borcoia, 1-8, p.; Bokaro, and Ramgurh, 20; Chatabar, 15-4; Churulia, 27-4; Enfield, 14; Ghusick, 25-4; Happan, 17-8; Kinuri, 15-4; ex. divd. New Beerbhoom, 67; Minto, 36-8; Patmohua, 24-8; Raneegunge, 71-8; Searsole, 13-4; Sendra, 28-4.

Jute:—Anglo India 993; Auckland, 488; Behar, 5-14; Behar fully paid up, 15-10; Century, 18-14; Clive, 317; Delta, 630; Fort William, 494; Hooghly, 122; Kamarhatty, 934; Kankinarrah, 831; Lansdowne, 428; New Central, 790; Northbrook, 69-8; Reliance, 51; Standard, 686; Waverly, 23-12.

Miscellaneous:—Asansol Motor Engineering, 16; Anglo Oriental Navigation 49-8; Bengal Paper, 104; Bengal Nagpur Cotton, 230; Bengal Pottery, 4-14, p.; Britannia Brass 11-12; Calcutta Landing and Shipping, 15-12; Calcutta Cigarette, 12 annas premium; Cossipore Cotton Ginning, 35-12; Dharbhanga Rice, 5-2, p.; Express Oil, 4-4.; Furkating Saw Mills, 14-4; Indo-Burmah Tin, 20-8; Ivan Jones, 181, ex. divd.; Indian National Sugar, 2-8, p.; Lister Antiseptic, 1-6, p.; Mackenzie and Co., 3-4, p.; Marshall Sons, 20-4; New Ring Mills, 252; Peaces Slipway Engineering, 4.; Premier Oil, 19-12; Port Shipping, 29-4; Ryam Sugar, 22-12; Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery, 27; Sphere Insurance, 10; Surma Valley, Saw Mills, 23-12; F. A. Shehan and Co., 31-12; Thorneycroft Ltd., 15-14, p.; Triton Insurance, 85; Zenith Engineering 20-8.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-2, to Rs. 69-6, and small lots were done at Rs. 70-0. War Bonds, 1,923 at Rs. 102-12 per cent.

Nearly half the Capital already subscribed.

THE

Hindustan Mining Syndicate, Limited,

AJMER.

Registered under Sanction of the Governor-General of India.

CAPITAL Rs. 100,000

With power to increase.

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable by small instalments of Rs. 2-8 on application; Rs. 2-8 on allotment; Rs. 2-8 on first call and Rs. 2-8 on second call at interval of not less than one month.

Object: Development of the Mining Industries of Ajmer-Merwara Districts.

EVERY PROSPECTS OF VERY LARGE DIVIDENDS.

Managed by the experienced Managing Agent under supervision of the Board of Directors.

Apply for prospectus and application forms to:

MR. SORABJI DADABHOY VAKIL,

MANAGING AGENT, AJMER.

Guard against Monsoon by using our

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF PAULINS

of standard Government test and quality at Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard, inclusive of eyelets, lashings &c.

Any sizes available for immediate delivery.

Apply:—

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margins
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.

BANKERS,

109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Is the best of all in the market. It is used by the Universities, School and Colleges with high satisfaction.

Per Gross Rs. 1/8. 50 Gross Rs. 68/-100 Gross Rs. 120/-

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	Rs.	As.	Postage free
Photoes, 24	0	12	only ,,
,, 50	1	4	,, ,,
,, 100	2	4	,, ,,

WHITE HONEY — FRESH VIOLET JAM

THE HONEY HOUSE

THE HOUSE FOR GENUINE PURE HIMALAYAN PRODUCTS

White Honey with or without comb at Rs. 1-8 per 2 lbs. tin. Violet Jam at Re. 1-8 per 1 lb. tin. Violet at Rs. 2 per lb. Silajit Purified at Rs. 8 per lb. Rasaunt Purified at Re. 2 per lb. Bears', Leopards', and Tigers' Fats at Rs. 2, 3, 4 per lb. respectively.

POSTAGE EXTRA.

CHAMBA, PUNJAB.

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

FANS-FURNITURE

HIRE — BUY — SELL

APOLLO FURNISHING COMPANY

10 CUTCHI MEMON STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Pachora Jamner Ry. Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 17.

The Tata Mills Ltd., Ord. General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, 3.45 p.m.

The Swadeshi Mills Annual General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, 4 p.m.

Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd., Ord., General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4.30 p.m.

Lecture by the Revd. Father Zimmerman on "The History of Vedic Literature," Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5.45 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 18.

Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Rampart Row, 3.45 p.m.

Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting Rampart Row, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 19.

Public Holiday: Peace Celebrations.

MONDAY, July 21.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s.s. Umkuzi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	18 30	19 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	20 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	21 5
Delhi Express	8 30	20 7

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	13 0	17 40
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 40
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21
Frontier Mail	10 10	7
Passenger	22	7

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

MODY.—In memory of Rustam Perozshaw Mody, Solicitor, who died at Bombay on 16th July, 1917, aged 40. Deeply regretted.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Saturday, 19th July, 1919, will be observed as a Telegraph holiday in India in celebration of the signature of peace between the Allies and Germany.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held at the Society's Rooms to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. G. K. Nariman will read a paper on "A note on Tahlavi and Arabic."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s.s. Umkuzi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 21st instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Monday was 159 as compared to 126 on the corresponding day of last year, and 36 in 1917. Cholera registered 3 attacks and 2 deaths, small-pox 3 attacks, and plague 1 attack and 1 death on Monday.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the People's Union Classes in First Aid will be conducted every Sunday at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), commencing from the 20th instant, at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Durgadevi. Those desirous of joining these classes are requested to register their names with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. D. Khade, Sion, or at the above place prior to the above day at the above place prior to the lectures.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. VELKAR.

Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, President of the Young Men's Educational Society, being about to leave for England as a member of the Indian Home Rule League Deputation was entertained by the members of the Society on Sunday last. A large gathering was held for the purpose in the Society's Rooms.

Mr. Divekar, as Vice-President of the Society, welcoming Dr. Velkar said:—

"Gentlemen, we meet here this evening to bid farewell to Dr. Velkar, who is going to England as a member of the Indian Home Rule League Deputation, and wish him and his cause success. Dr. Velkar as the President of this institution has proved to be its light especially in the furtherance of its objects of spreading education among the masses. It is hoped that on his return he will bring new light in the management of the Society's School. We all wish him success in his political mission and in his intended pursuit after further medical studies during his sojourn in England."

Dr. Velkar, rising, said: Lord Sydenham, thanked the members of the Society for their kindness in doing him the honour that evening. He said he was going to England to have the privilege of co-operating with persons whose religion was patriotism. He assured his colleagues in the management of the Society's schools that he would try to bring fresh knowledge gained in the matter of educational institutions in England, to bear upon his efforts for the advancement of educational projects to be taken in hand by the Society in future.

After partaking of light refreshments the meeting dispersed.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKANA V. NORFOLK REGT.

(From our Correspondent.)

Played on the Gymkhana ground on Sunday last, and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 6 wickets and 215 runs. The Norfolks won the toss but with the exception of Mr. Platten, made little stand against the bowling of Fraser and Rait Kerr. The former brought off a hat-trick, but in fact took four wickets in five balls. He captured seven wkts. for 30 runs. Rait Kerr took the remaining three for 26. The Gymkhana made a bad start also, losing Fraser, Fagnani, and Bailey before 30 was on the board. Capt. Rait-Kerr then joined Mr. Ingram-Johnson, and spectators were treated to a fine show of hitting all round the wicket. The latter left at 118, having compiled a good 44. Spicer came in, and quickly proved an effective partner. Rait-Kerr's 118 was made in just over an hour. Soon after he had retired, Mr. Spicer declared, and gave the Norfolks another hour's batting against the Gymkhana change bowlers, during which time they managed to lose half their wickets for 92. When time was called, they still required 330 to avoid an innings defeat.

The scores:—

NORFOLK REGIMENT.

First Innings.

Pte Wells c and b Rait-Kerr	1
Lt. Lea b Rait-Kerr	5
L-Cpl Randall b-w-b Fraser	2
Cpl Wilcox l-b-w b Fraser	2
Capt Palin b Rait-Kerr	0
Lt Platten c Fagnani b Fraser	32
Lt Kenney c Rait-Kerr b Fraser	4
Lt Harrison b Fraser	4
Capt. Hodgson b Fraser	0
Sgt. Clarke c Taylor b Fraser	0
Sgt. Roberts not out	0
Extras	10
Total	66

Second Innings.

Lt Lea b Prodger	25
L-Cpl Randall b Spicer	28
Cpl Wilcox not out	2
Capt Palin run out	2
Lt Kenney c Fagnani b Bailey	3
Sgt Clarke not out	11
Rest did not bat	
Extras	2
Total (for 5 wkts.)	92

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt. Fraser b Palin	1
Capt Fagnani b Harrison	0
Mr. Bailey b Harrison	5
Mr. Ingram-Johnson c Kenny b Clarke	44
Capt Rait-Kerr retired	118
Mr. Spicer not out	74
Major Taylor not out	4
Major Brett, Messrs. Prodger, Stone, and Tew did not bat	
Extras	55
Total (for 4 wkts.)	301

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPTT. VS. DECCAN GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the latter club's ground on the 13th instant and resulted in a win for the M. A. D. by 81 runs. Mr. Stevenson won the toss, and sent in Wood and Nawab to open the M. A. D. innings. Wood was bowled before a run was scored, and then Gadkari and Nawab brought the score to 43 before the former was caught for a somewhat lucky 31. The third and fourth wickets fell quickly, and then Stevenson and Brisley by high cricket put on 70 more till Brisley played on to Tendel. The cleanbowled Brisley captured Samson's wicket after he had compiled 22 by clean hitting. Pathak carried his bat for a careful 15 at the close of the innings. Mudge and Banker opened considerably around for the Gymkhana, but Phatak was bowling beautifully, and soon had the batsmen in difficulties. He bowled unchanged at the bottom end throughout the innings and came out with the fine analysis of 6 wickets for 16 runs. Of the six over he bowled, eight were maidens. Bau took 3 for 32.

The scores:—

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPT.

Mr. Wood, b Datar	3
Mr. Nawab b Irsha	14
Mr. Gaikwar, c Khare, b Malusha	37
Mr. Bhide b Malaria	29
Mr. Stevenson b Irsha	22
Mr. Samson b Irsha	15
Mr. Pathak not out	20
Mr. Phatak c Yusuf b Pandekar	0
Mr. Khare, b Dandekar	31
Mr. Dhanukar, c Malusha, b Datar	0
Extras	31
Total	165

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Mr. Muley, b Phatak	19
Mr. Dandekar, b Brisley	4
Mr. Sutar c and b Phatak	18
Mr. Yusef Beg, b Phatak	3
Mr. V. R. Joshi, l-b-w, b Bau	3
Mr. Khare, c Stevenson, b Phatak	7
Mr. Irsha c Phatak, b Bau	0
Mr. Dalaya, l-b-w, b Phatak	6
Mr. Bhalerao, not out	13
Mr. Dhatar, c Samson, b Bau	0
Extras	4
Total	73

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPTT. V. DECCAN GYMKHANA.

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Extras	4
Total	73

OPENING OF INSTITUTE FOR G. I. P. RY. INDIAN STAFF AT SHOLAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, July 14.

The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway having sanctioned an Institute for the benefit of the Indian staff at Sholapur, the same was formally opened on Saturday, the 12th instant by Mr. T. W. Brown, the District Traffic Superintendent, Sholapur, in the midst of a large gathering of officers, visitors and members. The Institute, Mudge and Banker opened considerably around for the Gymkhana, but will provide a place for the Indian staff where they could read, exchange ideas, improve their knowledge and take part in various games such as carrom, cricket, billiards, etc. The affairs of the Institute have been entrusted in the hands of young and energetic workers and there is no doubt they will strive to make this Institute a model one and the Agent will feel justified in granting similar privileges elsewhere.

A SOCIAL REFORMER OF EXCEPTIONAL COURAGE.

B. P. S. R. ASSOCIATION'S TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. PANTULU.

The following resolution was passed by the Managing Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, regarding the death of Mr. Veerasalingam Pantulu on 27th July:—

Resolved that the Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association records its deep sense of regret at the great loss sustained by the country from the death of Mr. Veerasalingam Pantulu, who, as a social reformer of exceptional courage and strength of conviction, manifested in his life he himself preached and example, undismayed by persecution, worked strenuously to the last to elevate India's womanhood and bring relief to the Hindu widows and who, by his literary works in Telugu language which have become classical and popular in the Telugu country, raised the minds of the people and improved the tone of literature.

POONA RACING NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, July 14.

Visitors to the Poona Race Course this season will welcome the great changes made to enable them to have a comfortable day outing. If the executive have taken in hand a great deal and it is a pity that they had such little time to do all that they want to do and the Public will or should be well pleased with what has been done.

The old place Totè has completely demolished and a new place Totè put up, whereon the back of the place Pte a covered way has been put up, and further Cabins have been put up for winning and place tickets. On the top of these Cabin rows have been erected a small grand stand for whose benefit is not known, presumably for owners and trainers.

An early morning visit to the course will tell you of the strenuous work going on. Arab horses as numerous as flies, and one can't help thinking how they are going to be helped along as one hears terrible grunts of the extraordinary low noise the Executive have put upon Long Division and newly landed Arabs for the Poona Session, the Executive might have had a few extra races for this class, as often all Arab racing in Western India does more to swell their funds than horses of the English and Australian class.

All the trainers are really here, only Jimmy Robinson and Ramshaw to come; they are at present in Bangalore.

Amongst the newly arrived horses are those of Mr. Harrison's stable and Cymri in Crawford's both going strong. I hear that the first of Prince Falaine's stock to come to India is here, but have not seen him so far. He has been pinched by a new owner to Nabha and is in Bhaich's charge and will not don silk till Bombay meetings, having only arrived in the country a few weeks back.

Firth's stable are looking well and although this trainer has no Dark Legends in his charge no great expeditions are expected.

Tote is expected to be the first Club will be to the proper catering at the course this year, why this part of their season is trusted to an inexperienced firm instead of doing these things themselves beats all reckoning.

INDO-BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

There are lots of reason and few of regret at the annual meeting of the Indo-British Association. Lord Sydenham naturally presided and with a singular lack of humour and in entire forgetfulness of the discreditable tactics adopted by the Indo-British Association to get Indian returns and comments about India, he described Mr. Montagu's attacks on his alleged views as an outrage on the decencies of public life, charged the Maharajas of Bikaner and Patiala, Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir Sankaran Nair with playing "bad manners and deprecated the movement as one which would create bitterness of feeling. Their affairs of India are the perpetual concern of every reactionary ex-srap and retired bureaucrat whose ear is seldom out of the Indian prince's. Whenever their is external or internal trouble these princes are expected to cover themselves in Indian affairs and to make pronouncements in support of the authorities. If a most unpopular Lieutenant-Governor retires to the Indian princes whose aid is sought in the shape of subscriptions to a memorial fund in his honour, lest an idea pursued may remain without recognition of his exceptional greatness. But when it comes to the question of Indian reforms they are the ministers of theirs. They must leave them to the tender mercies of representatives of vested interests whose sole preserve Indian affairs are. Mr. Ghose (of the Modern High School, Calcutta), attended the meeting and advertised his presence by delivering a speech in which he tried to raise his status in the eyes of Anglo-India? We do not know whether he went there in the full glory of his scholastic attainments, but we doubt that he must have been listened to with rapt attention by Lord Sydenham, when he declared that the people were educationally absolutely unfit for self-government and that if they did attempt with the British bureaucracy, as suggested, it would be replaced by Bolshevism. Of course the more fools we are to proceed to pray with the bureaucracy, but if Dr. Ghose is unable to reconcile himself with the position he had better stay in England and not disgrace the name of the Indo-British Association.—The Leader.

SIR R. TAGORE'S RENUNCIATION.

VICEROY'S REQUEST TO WITHDRAW HIS LETTER.

PUNJAB MEASURES WELL ADVISED AND NECESSARY.

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Independent wires that it is understood Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has received a letter from the Viceroy requesting the poet to withdraw his letter renouncing his Knighthood as his Excellency observes the Punjab measures were well advised and necessary to restore order where disorder prevailed. The correspondent does not think that the poet will avail himself of the opportunity so kindly offered.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

BIHAR AND ORISSA'S INVITATION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 15.

The sub-committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad to consider the Reforms Bill will submit its memorandum before the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on the 19th at Calcutta.

They will also decide where the next National Congress will be held since it is impossible to hold it in the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Andhra Provinces have cordially invited the Congress to hold sessions in their provinces next December. The place will be finally decided at Calcutta meeting.

CONGRESS TO BE INVITED TO COCOANADA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 15.

The Andra Provincial Congress Committee has resolved that the 34th Indian National Congress be invited to Andra Desa and that the same be held at Cocanada in response to an invitation of the Cocanada Reception Committee.

DECCAN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal has been sent to us for publication by Mr. Appa Shastri Sathe, President of the Deccan Volunteer Corps:—

During the last Influenza epidemic in the City of Bombay, it came to the notice of the Deccan Volunteer Corps, who did their humble best to distribute free medicine supplied by the Influenza Relief Committee and the Social Service League, that there was a very great need of free dispensaries, especially among the labouring population of the city, by far the largest majority of whom dwell in the northern part of the town, i.e. in Byculla, Parel and further up as far as Dadar and Matunga. This suggested an idea to the Managing Committee of our body to institute something like a medical relief on a comparatively large and permanent basis. As things are at present, the Corps is running two free dispensaries, one at Chinchpoogly and the other at Matunga, which help to relieve some of the numerous gentlemen gave us considerable help.

The two dispensaries are Ayurvedic as it was found out on trial that the masses did not avail themselves of allopathic medicines, first because they objected to them on religious grounds and secondly because they found the allopathic medicines much dearer than the Ayurvedic. We may mention particularly an instance of the kind in a case of small-pox that had been but too common latterly among them. On religious grounds, no allopathic medicine is allowed to be administered to the patient suffering from the particular disease. Whereas our experience has been that, if they are given native medicines, they make full and free use of it. What is true of their mentality in this particular instance, is true, in fact, generally. A practised worker, who would afford them relief from disease, ought not to complain of this mentality, but make the best of it. The Corps, therefore, thinks, under the circumstances, that the Ayurvedic dispensaries can be advantageous means of medical relief among the class of people they would help.

The dispensaries that are conducted at present stand on public charity. But the Corps is particularly anxious to widen the scope of its work and therefore, thinks that it must begin at least with more dispensaries established in different centres so that it may have the satisfaction of doing something tangible. The two dispensaries that are run at present on hand needs to be first of all strengthened with funds, and further we require more funds for the new dispensaries, we are so anxious to see opened. We have, therefore, to appeal to the generous and philanthropic public of Bombay to provide us with funds. The Deccan Volunteer Corps will do the rest as regards management, efficiency, organisation, etc. Mention might be made of these days of decreasing famine and its attendant diseases, as the noblest form of charity, and we gratefully trust and pray that generous donors will not fail the Deccan Volunteers in their ambition to see an accomplished fact.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY AND TREATY.

INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION RECEIVED IN PARIS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

PARIS.—The instrument of ratification by the German Government of the Peace Treaty signed by Herr Ebert was received at the Foreign Ministry this morning.

INTER-ALLIED MANDATES COMMISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

Reuter learns that the Inter-allied Mandates Commission established to deal with the question of mandates for ex-German colonies has been sitting in London and has practically concluded its labours. The members are Lord Milner, Colonel House and M. Simon (France), Sir Marconi (Italy) and Chinda (Japan).

TRIUMPHAL MARCH THROUGH PARIS

M. CLEMENCEAU'S INVITATION TO GEN. JOFFRE.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

PARIS.—There have been conflicting and inaccurate reports as regards General Joffre's participation in the triumphal march through Paris. It is now stated that M. Clemenceau sent a personal letter to General Joffre inviting him to ride on the right hand of Marshal Foch.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

OFFICIAL ILLUMINATIONS IMPOSSIBLE.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

The Office of Works has issued a statement that the department is unable to proceed with official illuminations on the occasion of the peace celebrations owing to the Electrical Trades Unions making a supply of lighting conditional upon the Department forcing employers to accept unions' demands as regards the disputed rates of pay.

INCREASED COST OF COAL.

BASIS OF RISE.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

A White Paper is issued showing the basis on which six shilling increase in the cost of coal per ton is calculated. The deficiency in working coal industry for the twelve months beginning July 16th is estimated at over forty-six million sterling. The output is estimated at 217 million tons. Deducting the quantity on which increased prices will not be effective namely 56 million tons remaining 18 million for consumption at the collieries, six million for miners, use and 32 million sold at open market prices above the minimum for export and bunkers there remains 161 million tons over which the estimated deficiency is spread necessitating an increase of 9/2½ per ton.

COTTON OPERATIVES TO RESUME WORK

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

Operative cotton spinners have decided by 130 votes to 22 to resume work on July 14th.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN OPERATIVES AND EMPLOYERS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

The agreement between cotton operatives and employers is on the basis of the terms cabled on July 9th. The vote over the resumption of work is decisive and a ballot is unnecessary.

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

A message dated July 9th said that at the conclusion of the last meeting it was announced that terms similar to original terms were again accepted except that the wages clause would remain in operation for three instead of eighteen months.

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

PARIS.—Replying to a request contained in a German Armistice the Allies have intimated their agreement to facilitate the repatriation of Austrians direct from South Russia.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

The Air Ministry states that the position of R.34 at 12/10 was 46 North and 30/50 West. Greenwich time. The airship had covered 1,870 miles during the first twenty-four hours.

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

PARIS.—In connection with the appointment to the Commission to enquire into the recent incidents at Fiume it has been decided to add to Fiume [illegible] warships, a British one, an American one and a French one. There already Italian warships there.

FIUME INCIDENTS.

THREE ALLIED WARSHIPS TO BE SENT.

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

PARIS.—In connection with the appointment to the Commission to enquire into the recent incidents at Fiume it has been decided to add to Fiume [illegible] warships, a British one, an American one and a French one. There already Italian warships there.

Mr. Horniman's Deportation.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

PUBLIC MEETING ON TUESDAY.

In pursuance of the resolution moved by Mr. B. G. Horniman in the general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association to call a public meeting, to protest against Mr. Horniman's deportation, it is arranged by the Sub-Committee, appointed for the purpose to call a public meeting at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday the 22nd instant at 5-30 p.m. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., has consented to preside.

The Sub-Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—

1. Mr. C. N. Cursetji, Chairman.
2. Mr. Fyez Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law.
3. Mr. H. P. Mody, Advocate.
4. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate.
5. Mr. K. F. Nariman.
6. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

The resolutions drafted by the Committee and approved are as follows:—

RESOLUTION I.

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly protests against the action of the Government of Bombay in deporting without trial Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the 'Bombay Chronicle,' and who held an exalted esteem to a large body of public opinion for his fearless advocacy of Indian aspirations and for the valuable services rendered by him to the country, and urges upon the Government in the interest of justice the necessity of immediately cancelling the said order of deportation, particularly in view of the administrative contradiction published by the Directors of the 'Bombay Chronicle' of the grounds on which these authorities have based the said Order."

RESOLUTION II.

"To request the President to forward the resolution by wire to the Secretary of State for India, his Excellency the Viceroy, and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay."

The principal resolution will be moved by Mr. C. N. Cursetjee and seconded by Mr. Fyez Tyabji and further supported by Mr. J. Baptista and Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

The second resolution will probably be moved by Mr. J. Baptista and seconded by Mr. Jehangir Petit, and.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh will terminate the proceedings.

It will be remembered that shortly after the deportation a memorial signed by the prominent citizens was presented to his Excellency the Governor in Poona, requesting the withdrawal of the order of deportation, as in view of the sentiment prevailing among the people on account of the order, it was not deemed advisable to hold a public meeting. Thus the question of public meeting had to be adjourned as all the prominent citizens were out of Bombay during the hot season. Then, again it was decided to hold a meeting in the beginning of June, but had again to be adjourned, as some gentlemen were engaged in the Provincial Conference at Poona. Now it is finally decided to hold it on 22nd July.

LAHORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

THREE COMPLAINTS FILED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 14.

The following three complaints have been filed in the Court of the Special Tribunal under the Defence of India Act presided over by Mr. [illegible]. The Rambagh Church Burning Case is fixed for July 14th, the National Bank supplementary case in which three persons including one Brij Lopata who absconded and has been arrested in Kashmir and is being extradited are to be tried for abetting the murder of Europeans, is fixed for July 21 to 23, and the Amritsar Telegraph Office Case in which there are nine accused charged with various offences under I. P. C. and the Telegraph Act including an attempt to murder Mr. Pinto, Telegraph Master, is fixed for July 28.

Fortune-[illegible] completely broken down.

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7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July, 1912.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 16th July, 1919.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The recommendations of the Crewe Committee regarding the reorganisation of the India Office have been published in the form of an official summary, and it may not be wholly safe to comment on it, especially on account of the manifest obscurity of some passages in the communiqué published by Government. Sir James Brunyate, Professer Keith and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu have given their views in separate memoranda,—a summary of which is not available. We are, nevertheless, able to form a fair, if not accurate, estimate of the recommendations of the majority and the tendency of the reforms they suggest. The first point, of course, refers to the relations between Whitehall and Delhi, and the five clauses in the summary are evidently intended to be embodied as statutory rules under section 23 of the Bill before Parliament. It will be noticed that the two sections in the Bill relating to the Secretary of State say nothing definitive except laying down the accepted principle that the salary of the Secretary of State, the salaries of his under-secretaries and other expenses of his department should be placed on British estimates. The "Times" regards this as "unnecessary," possibly because the fleecing of India is in its angle of vision, which has been of late changing for the worse, a matter of happy prerogative. The first five recommendations define the relations between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and also the Local Governments. In making categorical statements regarding the alleged political avarice of the Secretary of State in the matter of the delegation of power to the Government of India, it is well to remember that, so long as the Government remain without liberalisation, they have no right to expect from the Secretary of State any surrender of his present authority. Under the Bill, there is not an iota of responsibility to be found in the Central Government. There is the Legislative Assembly whose enlargement is a farcical device, so long as the Government are able to register their own decrees through the Council of State. The Secretary of State is in law responsible to Parliament and now with his salary on the British estimates, he is in every respect amenable to the will of Parliament with regard to the administration of the "dependency" under his charge. To call the Secretary of State an autocrat and to demand abdication of power by him in the name of enlightened delegation, hardly agrees with the theory of those who at the same time refuse to make the Central Government responsible to the people. The Central Government are responsible under the Reform Bill to no representative institution whatsoever, and hence there are strict limits to the claims of unfettered freedom made on their behalf. Who is safer in the role of the Grand Mogul, the Secretary of State assisted by his Council and increasingly responsible to Parliament, or the Governor-General-in-Council, who, barring the Secretary of State's control, is responsible to no earthly institution whatever? The Joint Report gave no illusions regarding it. The authors rightly observed:

> "It must, we think, be laid down broadly that in respect of all matters in which responsibility is entrusted to representative bodies in India, Parliament must be prepared to forego the exercise of its own power of control, and that this process must continue *pari passu* with the development of responsible government in the provinces and, eventually, in the Government of India."

A bid for the transfer of power to the bureaucratic citadel without the introduction of responsibility cannot for a moment be tolerated.

The first recommendation of the majority is a salutary restriction on the power of the Governor-General to rush legislation through the Council of State in the name of good government. It provides that, save in cases of absolute necessity, legislation should not be certified for enactment through the Council, without the approval of the Secretary of State. It will, in the case of a Secretary of State who is not prepared to be led by the nose by the bureaucracy in India, serve as a check on abuses in the name of "peace, order and good government." Further, if a measure, either in regard to legislation or in regard to resolutions on the budget or on matters of general administration, is passed in the Legislative Assembly with the concurrence of the Government of India, the Secretary of State would withhold his assent only in cases where he feels that his responsibility to Parliament for peace, order and good government, or "paramount considerations of Imperial Policy," require him to secure reconsideration of the matter by the Assembly itself. These large reservations would, of course, diminish with the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government. The joint decision of the Government of India and the Assembly is to be usually final. The third recommendation is vague inasmuch it says that in matters that heretofore required the sanction of the Secretary of State, there will be "consultation" with the Governor-General-in-Council. We can understand the idea of friendly consultation, but we imagine that in a case where there is conflict of opinion, the Secretary of State would, as heretofore, prevail. Then come the relations between the Secretary of State and Local Governments. In spheres transferred to popular control, there should not be any meddling from the top, though we regret the Bill does not provide fully for this. The recommendation in this connection means a rule of non-interference by the Secretary of State in the joint decision of the local legislature and the Governor-in-Council. The powers of interference with which the Bill invests the Governor, the Governor-General, the Secretary of State and his Majesty in Council are so vast and varied in certified matters that to make responsibility a reality there should be a radical change of policy regarding local legislatures. The last clause requires that assent to or disallowance of "Indian" legislation should be signified by his Majesty in Council. We are not clear if the provision relates to local legislatures also. Touching the reorganisation of the Secretary of State's Council, we are profoundly disappointed that the Committee did not take the opportunity for recommending its abolition. The purport of the dissenting memoranda in this respect is not disclosed. We all know the ways of the Council's recruitment and the influence it has on the administration. It is a survival of the days of the East India Company and it has been a stronghold of obscurantism in the progress of India. In the eyes of the bureaucracy, it has always had a charm of its own; it accommodated the old and protected the interests of the young. Indian public opinion has time and again demanded the abolition of this medieval and reactionary institution where it has been the recreation of office-holders to obstruct progress and thwart reform by all the arts of red-tape and delay in which they have thrived in the past. Now, the recommendation of the Crewe Committee reserves the present powers of the Secretary of State to himself, and makes the Council into a purely advisory body. The term "Secretary of State in Council" must necessarily vanish. At present the Council consists of between ten to fourteen members, drawing a salary of £1,000 per head. In the allotment of revenues they have a statutory right of veto, and they are supposed to conduct the business transacted in Britain "in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India." They have been a blight and a drag, and on account of their natural sympathy for bureaucratic interests and their insidious opposition to reform, we may expect that there will be an outcry against their partial deposition by their many allies who regard their office and emoluments as happy and legitimate. We regret we are not told what their total number is to be under the recommendation, but at least one-third of the total will be Indians. Indian members are to be selected from a panel of non-official names suggested by the non-official members of the elected legislature. At the time of Lord Crewe's ill-fated Bill, Sir William Wedderburn, as the second best plan, proposed the forming of such a panel of names. Their salaries, it is suggested, should be £1,200, with a subsistence allowance of £600 for Indians, while their tenure of office should be five years instead of seven as at present. As these changes involve alterations in the Government of India Act, they must, if adopted, be made statutory, and not in the form of rules.

The outcry against the dethronement of the Council—we are sorry it is not total extirpation—proceeds on curious lines. The "Times" leads by repeating the stock argument that the Secretary of State would be, through the change in the functions of the Council, an "unfettered autocrat." That is precisely our contention. But what is the sane way of keeping the Secretary of State in control? It is surely not by imposing on him a body of ancient and reactionary counsellors; the true remedy lies in Parliament taking serious interest in the affairs of India and holding the Secretary of State in check. It is scandalous to premise the apathy of Parliament as an amiable and eternal feature, and then shove on the Secretary of State a body of "experts" to do duty for Parliament. To make them do the office of Parliament in the governance of 300 millions of people is sheer quackery. We are in this connection amazed at the suggestion of the Committee—we are sure we shall see something else in the dissenting memoranda—that they are not in favour of seeing a Select Committee of the House of Commons established for India. They probably think that their gift of the "Advisory Committee" is as good as a Parliamentary Committee! The Joint Report earnestly pleaded for greater interest in Indian affairs and recommended the establishment of a Select Committee of Parliament for India. Lastly we come to the suggestion that there should be a new office in London with a High Commissioner for India We were at first pleased with the name, so familiar has it been in the case of self-governing colonies who have their representatives in England. Looking closely for the functions of the High Commissioner, we feel puzzled. He is expected to do the "agency work of the India Office." And recommendation 19 says that the charges on account of political and administrative work of the (India) Office should be placed on the estimates, those *on account of the agency work of the office being defrayed from Indian revenues.* Hence we infer that the new functionary will have to do "agency work" which will not include anything political or administrative. What then is the High Commissioner for? What is to be his work? Probably he is to look after the trade and financial transactions of the Secretary of State in London. We think that it is well to defer joy over the new installation of the "High Commissioner" till we know more of his functions. One thing is plain, that he will not be a counterpart of Colonial plenipotentiaries who are known by that name. The provision that between the Indian Office and the Indian Services, there should be encouraging of deputations, we look upon with misgivings. It is best to keep members of the Indian Services to look after their own career in India, rather than cast about for "deputations" to the India Office. So many recommendations have been made by the Committee that we do not know how many of them will pass muster before the Joint Committee. The fight by vested interests will be strong and our regret is that the sorry attempt is made to mend the Council of the Secretary of State rather than to end it.

Notes of the Day.

At Last.

The Peace Treaty has been ratified by the German National Assembly, duly signed by the President of the Republic and despatched to Versailles by a special courier. The result has not been achieved without the registering of the protest in the Assembly and outside that the peace was only being signed under compulsion and that "the day of German liberation would soon come." That the Treaty is not what it should have been having regard to the aims for which the war was waged is now being increasingly realised. President Wilson, now that he has returned to the freer atmosphere of America, has, for example, seen fit to modify his earlier categorical statement that the Treaty was fully in accord with his fourteen points.

"Only Hope of Mankind.

He refers to "the inevitability of many compromises in the Treaty" resulting from "the practical possibilities of the international situation." That, however, is not all. He realises the evils and dangers of that situation and is under no illusion that with the signing of the Armistice was ended the old order of international politics. That order still remains to be destroyed. The only possibility of its destruction lies in the success of the League of Nations. And the success of the League of Nations will depend on the extent to which it becomes in reality a Parliament of Free Nations. That, again, postulates, on the one hand, the early, if not immediate admission of Germany and other enemy countries to the League and also the liberation of all struggling nationalities whether in Europe or elsewhere. It will rest with the German people to hasten the day by ensuring the strict observance of the terms of the Treaty.

America and the Treaty.

American opinion, except in some extreme quarters, would appear to be steadily rallying to the side of President Wilson in respect of the Peace Treaty. The opposition to the inclusion of the Covenant of the League of Nations has been dwindling away. As President Wilson declares, the League has become a practical necessity indispensable to the new world order and its divorce from the Peace settlement would reduce the Treaty to one more "scrap of paper." At the same time, no wideawake statesman would look upon the present Treaty as marking anything beyond the starting point of world reconstruction, as Mr. Lansing says. America, in spite of the high ideals which have continued to inspire her from the very start of the struggle, has had to recognise how difficult it is "to graft a new order of ideas on the old and to shake off the bad influences of illegitimate demoralising ambitions which engendered the war. The Peace Treaty has now been submitted to the American Parliament for ratification. Whatever the side issues that may be raised in Congress and the Senate, during the course of the discussion, it is almost certain that the Treaty will be ratified by substantial majorities in both the Houses.

Rhineland Occupation.

The text of the agreement between the Allies and Germany with regard to the military occupation of the Rhineland shows that the burden which the German people in this particular portion of their country will be called upon to bear for the next few years has been materially hightened for them in the final settlement. The administration of the territory, except in so far as the maintenance of safety and the requirements of the Allies are concerned, is left entirely in the hands of the Germans themselves and it is up to them not to distort this settlement and force the Allies' hands to interfere further in the affairs of the occupied territory. It will be noted that France has not been made a party to the agreement and we believe the exclusion of the French both as a party to the agreement and as a member of the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission, is an act of deliberate policy on the part of the Allies—for the good of France as well as that of Germany. The presence of the French, whether as troops or as civilians, would be sure to be resented by the German populace and would prove an ever present menace to the maintenance of peace in the occupied territories. It was the French who first mooted the proposal to annex the Saar Valley region to France as an act of revenge for past wrongs and any proposal to let French troops form part of the Occupation Army would be sure to raise bitter indignation and ideas of revenge in the minds of the Germans. Such a prospect the Allies evidently do not view with favour and hence the wise decision to keep out the French.

Safeguarding Fiume.

Among the Allies who fought for freedom, Italy appears to be the most disgruntled regarding the incidental gains of the transaction. We were told yesterday that three warships representing America, Great Britain and France were proceeding to Fiume, and we may infer from it that the Italian restiveness has reached a stage which has necessitated the rest of the Allies to be on their guard. The action, we are told, is by the Council of Five, and is meant as a warning to Italy that she is not yet in possession of Fiume. One of the members of the Council of Five is Italy and it is strange that she should be mentioned as a party demonstrating against herself. However that may be, the time has come for the Allies to keep an eye on Italy and hold her back from mischief. Italians had their arrangements about Fiume well advanced when it was discovered that open annexation was impossible, and popular chagrin had something to do with the "friction" that arose between French and Italian troops. The Allies have now to police the Adriatic for the safety of Fiume and we hope that the presence of Allied forces would deter Italy from repeating her pouncing feat in Tripoli.

The Ramakrishna Mission.

The governing body of the Ramakrishna Mission, now so well known throughout India for its activities in the field of religion and relief of human suffering, has issued a belated report of the work of the Mission and its various branches and institutions founded by it, for the years 1913-16. The Mission was founded by the late Swami Vivekananda in 1897 and has now affiliated to it seventeen centres—Maths and Ashrams—twelve in India and five in the United States, where religious propaganda work is being carried on. Attached to the centres there are about half a dozen free dispensaries and hospitals where relief is given to suffering humanity without distinction of race caste or creed. Of these the Sevashrams or Homes of Service at Kankhal, near Hardwar, Benares, Mayavati, Brindaban, Allahabad, Dacca and Barisal are the most noted. The Mission also conducts a few schools, among which the Sister Nivedita Girls' School deserves special mention. But it is the activities of the Mission in affording relief at times of famine, floods, fires, epidemics and other like calamities, that have brought the Mission to the prominent notice of the public in recent times. The work the members of the Mission have been doing during the two decades of the Mission's existence has been of a character and magnitude that is beyond all praise. The Mission is maintained wholly by public endowments and doles of charity that flow in from all quarters of India. A perusal of the report will convince even a casual reader that the Mission deserves every support in its humanitarian work.

Deccan Volunteer Corps.

We publish elsewhere an appeal for help issued by the Deccan Volunteer Corps, which did very creditable work in the campaign of relief during the influenza epidemic of last year. The Corps organised two free dispensaries, which still continue to give relief to the poor. These dispensaries, as explained in the letter of appeal, give Ayurvedic treatment, as it has been found that a large class of the people needing relief have a rooted dislike for Allopathic medicines and would rather forego all treatment than take Western drugs. The sentiment being of a more or less religious nature, cannot be ignored and consequently Ayurvedic treatment has been resorted to by the Corps and has been extensively availed of by the poor. The Corps deserves every encouragement in its work and we hope there will be an adequate response to the appeal issued. We may mention that the Corps is running seven cheap grain shops for the benefit of the labouring classes residing in Chinchpoogly, Parel, Dadar and Poybavdi.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford will arrive to-morrow by the Mail Boat Manora.

H. E. Lord Willingdon will unveil the statue of his Majesty the King-Emperor opposite the Pachaippa's College, Madras, on the 19th instant.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, one of India's Peace Delegates, arriving to-morrow from England.

The "Madras Mail" states when Sir Alexander Cardew K.C.S.I., retires from the Civil Service next month the Hon. Mr C. G. Todhunter C.S.I., will be confirmed as the Executive Council Member.

REORGANISATION OF INDIA OFFICE.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CREWE COMMITTEE.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE INSTEAD OF COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 14.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of India.

Relations between Home and Indian administrations.

The following official summary of the proposals made in the report of the Committee on the Home Administration of Indian affairs over which Lord Crewe presided is published for general information:—

(1) Save in the case of absolute necessity legislation should not be certified for enactment by the Council of State without previous approval of its substance by the Secretary of State on the ground that its enactment is essential in the interests of peace, order, and good government of India. (2) Where the Government of India are in agreement with a majority of non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, either in regard to legislation or in regard to resolutions on budget or on matters of general administration, assent to their joint decision should only be withheld in the cases in which the Secretary of State feels that his responsibility to Parliament for peace, order, and good government of India or paramount considerations of Imperial policy require him to secure reconsideration of the matter at issue by the Legislative Assembly. (3) As a basis of delegations the principle of previous consultation between the Secretary of State and the Government of India should be substituted in all cases in which previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council has hitherto been required. (4) In relations between the Secretary of State and the Local Governments the principle should as far as possible be applied that where Government are in agreement with a conclusion of the legislature their joint decision should ordinarily be allowed to prevail. (5) Assent to or disallowance of Indian legislation by the Crown should be signified by His Majesty in Council.

Home Administration of India.

(6) The powers and authority now vested in the Secretary of State. (7) The Secretary of State should be assisted by an advisory committee to which he shall refer such matters as he may determine, and he may provide by regulations for the conduct of business of the committee. (8) The Advisory committee should consist of not more than (word omitted in the message, correction will follow). (9) Not less than one-third of the members of the committee should be persons domiciled in India selected by the Secretary of State from a panel of names submitted by non-official members of Indian legislature. (10) The tenure of office of members of the committee should be five years. (11) Members of either house of Parliament should be ineligible for appointment to the committee. (12) The salary of members of the committee should be £1,200 a year. (13) Indian members of the committee should receive a subsistence allowance of £600 a year in addition to the salary in respect of their domicile. (14) Statutory provision should be made for recommendations (6) to (13) inclusive. (15) The Secretary of State should regulate by executive orders the conduct of correspondence between the India Office and the Governments in India.

Orgainsation of India office establishment.

(16) Action should be taken with a view to the transfer of the agency work of the India Office to a High Commissioner for India or some similar Indian Governmental representative in London. (17) No formal system of interchange of appointments between the member of the India Office and Indian services can be recommended, but a deputation between the two countries should be encouraged. (18) Occasion should be taken now and then to appoint an Indian to one of the posts intermediary between the Secretary of State and the heads of the department.

Apportionment of charges.

(19) The charges on account of political and administrative work of the office should be placed on the estimates, those on account of the agency work of the office being defrayed from Indian revenues. The apportionment to be determined by an agreement between the India Office and the Treasury.

(20) The committee are not in favour of the proposal to establish a select committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs.

Sir James Brunyate, Professor Keith and Mr. Basu have stated their views in a separate memoranda. The full text of the report will be published in India next week.

THE TIMES' COMMENTS.

PROPOSAL FOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE FEEBLE AND MEANINGLESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 8-25 a.m., July 15.

The "Times" strongly opposes the recommendation of Lord Crewe's Committee with regard to the Council of India and says it is an attempt to make the Secretary of State a supreme, unfettered autocrat over India's destinies. In the case of Indian affairs which receive very small attention in Parliament, it is especially desirable that the Secretary of State's orders should be subject to a review by competent experts. With regard to the objection that the personnel of the Council is often weak it is likely, says the "Times", to remain so, while the Secretary of State can choose his own council, a task which should be transferred to the Cabinet. The new proposal for an advisory committee instead of a council is feeble and meaningless.

The "Times" profoundly distrusts the new tendency of ministers seeking autocratic powers to screen their real intentions behind such sham bodies. During the period of transition in the Indian administrative system and certainly until a statutory commission examines the effect of reforms at the end of first ten years, the Council of India should continue with increased rates of pay. It may be necessary to curtail its veto upon expenditure, but otherwise its authority should remain unimpaired. The most marked defect in Lord Crewe's report is that it does not provide for the transfer to Indian control of masses of executive details now referred to London for decision. Apparently, Mr. Montagu will be left to decide these himself after destroying his council.

The "Times" reserves its opinion with regard to future relations between the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

With regard to current legislation the paper says that the proposal that the Secretary of State shall regulate by executive orders, his mode of correspondence with the Government of India and the local governments will require close scrutiny, if it means that he will have larger powers of corresponding direct with provincial administrations other than Bombay and Madras.

"The Times" entirely approves of the proposal to abolish the stores department of the India Office, also that the High Commissioner for India shall undertake all agency work in London, but the proposal to charge the cost of India Office to British exchequer seems an unnecessary change.

REFORMS BILL COMMITTE BEGIN SITTING.

MEETINGS TO BE PUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 15.

The Joint Committee on the Government of India Bill has begun its sittings with Lord Selborne as Chairman. The Committee will meet three times a week and the meetings will generally be public.

KARACHI TROOP TRAIN INCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 8-25 a.m., July 15.

Replying to Mr. Walter Guiness with regard to the Karachi troop train incident Mr. Montagu said he considered that Major-General Shaw had not acted up to his full responsibilities. Major-General Shaw's refusal of new enquiry appeared to him to end the matter.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE FOR MANDATORY TERRITORIES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8-25 a.m., July 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain's amendment to extend preference to any mandatory territories was carried by 195 votes to 57.

MORE HONOUR TO MARSHAL FOCH.

GIVEN BRONZE VICTORY PLAQUE AT VERSIALLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS July 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 15.

Marshall Foch on Saturday, was presented at Versailles with a bronze victory plaque. President Poincare in making the presentation said all France loved the military leader who had won the great war for justice and right.

Marshal Foch in reply said, there was no more eloquent page in the French history than the deeds of the French soldier. A nation possessing such a store of devotion could not be beaten.

ITALY'S EXPENDITURE IN 1918-19.

4 TIMES MORE THAN REVENUE.

ALLIES THANKED FOR FINANCIAL HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

ROME.—In the Chamber, the Minister of the Treasury, in the course of a statefent, said that the expenditure during 1918/19 was thirty-two and a half milliards of lire, and the revenue was eight and a half milliards. The deficit was mostly covered by loans.

The Minister paid a tribute to the generous financial assistance of the Allies.

R. 34.

OVER HALF WAY ACROSS ON 11TH MORNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, 9-5 a.m., July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

The Air Ministry announces that the position of R. 34 at four o'clock this morning wa s43/40 North and 46/00 West. The airship was then over half way across and in direct communication with Clifden Azores. Her speed was forty-five knots.

LONDON, 4-15 a.m., July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

The Air Ministry announces that the position of R. 34 at 8-30 last night was 42/15 North and 54/05 West. A message picked up at six, yesterday afternoon, (New York time) stated that the airship was going beautifully and everyone was fine. The airship was then one-third of the way across, and was going at sixty knots.

BRITISH COMMITTEE OF FRENCH RED CROSS.

PREMIER'S WARM APPEAL FOR HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

On the occasion of the French national festival Mr. Lloyd George has issued a warm appeal on behalf of the British Committee of the French Red Cross in which he says: "During four years of war we have celebrated "France's Day" by sending our offerings through the British Committee of French Red Cross in homage to the superb tenacity with which France has faced her terrible invader and, robbed of her richest territory, held the line at so cruel a cost, till we could come in our full strength to her aid. Her lands have been gloriously restored to her by our common effort and common sacrifice, but the British Committee cannot leave its noble work unfinished. It has undertaken the care of over five hundred towns and villages in most of the devastated regions of France. It is helping those who have lost their all in the hard struggle to win back their heritage, and it needs our continued and wholehearted support. In gratitude, for our own immunity from invasion and its lasting scars, I commend this beneficent cause to the most generous remembrance of Britons the world ever."

GIANT AIRSHIP 4 TIMES SIZE OF R. 34.

ITS PROJECTIVE RETURN TRIP TO THE CAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

Speaking at Newcastle, General Groves, Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, announced that the Air Department would soon send out a giant airship four times the size of R. 34 for a return voyage to the Cape, via Egypt.

NAVARRE, FOREMOST FRENCH AIRMAN.

KILLED WHILE TRYING NEW MACHINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

PARIS.—The foremost French airman, Navarre, was killed at Villacoublay yesterday whilst trying a new machine.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 8-25 a.m., July 15.

Messrs. Montagu's report says the tendency of the market at the beginning of the week was upward owing to special orders and the inclination to hold up supplies, but unless the purchases for the Government of India can be made permanently the higher level of prices in unjustified. The Indian currency problem is still the principal factor in the market.

China bought substantially but seems momentarily to have shot her bolt. The feature of the week has been a premium on the price for forward delivery which is now 1/4 above the price for cash delivery.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF COAL.

GLOOMIEST PICTURE OF EXPORT TRADE.

GOVT. CHALLENGED TO GIVE FIGURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

The increase in price of coal is absorbing the public. The manufacturers are drawing the gloomiest picture of the effects on the Home export trades. The estimated cost of Lancashire cotton industry is five millions extra and all the industries are proportionately affected. Miners are furious at the Government announcement. The leaders maintain that half a crown more would be sufficient to meet the extra cost of production and they have challenged the Government to give the figures on which the estimate is based.

The Government promptly announced the publication of a White Paper giving detailed returns.

Mr. Barnes at Cardiff said the Cabinet had discussed the high prices and profiteering, and had decided to take steps to check the evil. The decision would be published in a few days.

BRITISH FORCES OVERSEAS.

206,000 ON RHINE: 214,600 IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., July 15.

Reuter learns with regard to the British forces overseas that the army on the Rhine numbers 206,000 and the army in France and Flanders 214,000 mainly for salvage work, also to supply the lines of communication for the Rhine army to which it will act as a reserve in the event of further hostilities.

There are 11,000 British troops in Italy including the troops for clearing up the purpoees, also a Battalion forming a part of the International garrison of Fiume. There are under forty-four thousand British troops, besides the Indian troops in the Black Sea area, including twenty-two thousand in the Caucasus with the object of keeping order, pending the establishment of the Peace conditions.

The recent troubles in Egypt and the unsettlement in Asia Minor necessitate the presence of 96,000 men, including 10,000 Anzacs in Egypt and Palestine.

The Kurdish disturbances and the recent unrest in the Lower Euphrates and the unsettlement in Central Arsia at present necessitate the maintenance of a garrison of 21,000 in Mesopotamia.

The present British garrison in India is 62,00 none too many, in view of the trouble on the North-West Frontier and the undercurrent of unrest in India.

There is a certain number of the British troops in North Russia, who are gradually being withdrawn; also six thousand troops are garrisoning the defended ports abroad, and fourteen hundred are guarding the Trans-Siberian Railway.

CONTROL OF FRENCH MEAT PRODUCTS.

ACTION AGAINST PACKING COMPANIES URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. midnight, July 15.

WASHINGTON.—The Federal Trade Commission has issued a report urging the President to take the strongest action with a view to preventing meat packing companies from internationally controlling meat products The report declares that five companies Swift Armour, Wilson, Morris and Cudahy control 57/4 companies and have secured a dominating interest in numerous Banks enabling them to finance their own international operations and to affect the credit of any competing cattle producers. The packers are now seeking to control meat substitutes. They already handle half poultry eggs and cheese in interestate commerce.

CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES FROM PRINCES AND CHIEFS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A press note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

Messages of congratulation on the signing of the Peace Treaty have been received by the Government of Bombay from the following Ruling Princes and Chiefs, public bodies and individuals:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Dharangadhra; His Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur; His Highness the Raja Sahab of Wankaner; the Raja Sahab of Bansda; the Chief of Mudhal; the Chief of Sangli; the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol; Kumer Shri Digvijaysinghji of Limbdi; the Thakore Saheb of Sayla; the Thakore of Virpur; the Thakore of Chuda; the Begum Saheba of Manawadar; Khan Shri Sherbuland Khnaji; Talukdar of Bantwa; Malek Shri Zairkhanji of Zainabad; Rani Saheba of Jasdan; Shankaranand Swami of Virpur; Sardar Narayanrao of Nasik; Sardar Mir Mursaffer Hussain of Surat; Nilkanthrao Saheb Patwardhan of Miraj Fort; the Indian community of Aden; Oomer Hajee Cassim of Forbandar; and Mr. Parshram Sarjivan, on behalf of the people of the Vada Taluka, Thana District.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council acknowledges with thanks the messages received and appreciates the spirit of devotion to the Crown and to the cause of the Empire and its Allies to which they bear witness.

LEAGUE—"ONLY HOPE OF MANKIND."

AMERICA'S MORAL LEADERSHIP.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

WASHINGTOG, July, 10.—President Wilson's address in the Senate to-day was mainly devoted to the League. President Wilson said it was the only hope of mankind. He declared that America could not refuse the moral leadership which the war and the Conference offered her. Government representing that people must, regardless of cost, assist in utterly destroying the old order of international politics. The statesmen might see difficulties, the people swa none, and would brook no denial.

President Wilson drew attention to the inevitability of many compromises in the Treaty, and declared the work of the Conference squared with the principles agreed upon as the basis for peace as well as with the practical possibilities of International situation.

RATIFICATION OF TREATY BY U. S.

TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY REQUIRED ANY TO ADOPT ANY RESERVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

WASHINGTON.—In the course of his interview President Wilson said he was of the opinion that a two-thirds majority would be required to adopt any Senate reservation in ratifying the Treaty.

BULGARIAN PEACE TREATY NEARING COMPLETION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July, 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

PARIS.—The Allies have asked Bulgaria to send plenipotentiaries to Paris to receive the Bulgarian Peace Treaty which is nearing completion. The diplomats state that the German ratification of the Treaty will not be complete until the Prussian and Bavarian Parliament have approved, because the German constitution necessitates the Parliaments of the States, which are giving up territory, agreeing to the changes.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

TO BE RAISED ON RECEIPT OF TREATY DOCUMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

Reuter is officially informed that the blockade of Germany will be raised as soon as the document confirming German ratification of the Peace Treaty is formally received by the Allies in Paris, but the raising of the blockade does not necessarily imply the removal of trade restrictions.

NEED OF INCREASED FOOD SUPPLY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 14.

A press communiqué issued by the Madras Government urges great need for increasing food supplies of the Presidency. After explaining briefly the cause of the increase of prices and of short supplies and what has been and is being done to improve matters the communiqué thus concludes:—"Government desire to appeal especially to the Zemindars and wealthier landowners for their co-operation in the endeavour to ensure unprecedentedly large yield of food crops during Fasli 1,329 and to the educated classes to spread far and wide the knowledge of concessions anpounced in this communique and of the necessity for increasing the yield of food crops both on the land which is now uncultivated and in place of crops which are only useful as raw material of industries."

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 14.

After three days' closure the rice market, opened dull to-day the sellers at control prices met with very few buyers except for Europe No. 1 for July delivery at a shade under the control price. Paddy arrivals are fair but almost wholly for old contracts and the jungle Burmans claim that with the signing of the Peace the control should end and are declining to sell at fixed rates. Enforcement of control will not be easy as the internal demand is more than usual owing to shortage in Upper Burma and the crop forecast appear to be over estimated both as regards quantity and quality of the paddy.

RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY.

SIGNED BY GERMAN PRESIDENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 8-25 a.m., July 15.

PARIS.—A German Note declares that the German president signed the ratification of the Treaty with the protocol, also the Rhenish agreement. The note adds that the text was despatched by a special courier and hopes that the blockade will be raised immediately and the war prisoners returned.

MARSHALS JOFFRE, FOCHE, AND GENERAL PETAIN.

RECEIVE FREEDOM OF CITY OF PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS July 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 15.

In the Hotel de Ville to-day, President Poincare presented swords on behalf of the City of Paris to Marshals Joffre and Foch and General Petain.

EX-KAISER'S EXTRADITION AND ALLIED NOTE.

HOLLAND'S RESENTMENT OF WARNINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

PARIS.—The Dutch reply, to the Allied note urging the necessity for keeping the closest guard on the ex-Kaiser and the Crown Prince, expresses surprise at receiving warnings based on rumours, and adds that Holland is conscious of her international obligations, and must be permitted freely to exercise her sovereign rights.

DETAILS OF GRAMPIAN DISASTER.

CAPTAIN'S TACTFUL HANDLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

ST. JOHNS.—The Grampian casualties were confined to the members of the crew who were asleep in the bow. Five hundred women and children were on board. There was no panic. When the iceberg was sighted through fog, the impact was unavoidable. The ship was going slowly. It is declared that the quick decision of the Captain alone prevented the repetition of the Titanic disaster. He changed his course and struck the iceberg head on instead of getting a glancing blow.

CONTROL OF OCEAN FREIGHTS.

RELINQUISHED BY U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

WASHINGTON.—The United States Shipping Board, has relinquished control of ocean freights.

MRS. ATHERTON'S SUICIDE.

CAUSED BY DOMESTIC TROUBLE. SUICIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 15.

Sensational evidence was given at an inquest held on the beautiful wife of Captain Arthur Eliot, formerly the celebrated Mrs. Atherton who shot herself with a sporting rifle. The couple were married only in April last.

The evidence showed the domestic trouble over step-children by the husband's earlier marriage. The couple were living apart. Mrs. Eliot made allegations with regard to her husband and his step-daughter. The latter gave evidence stating that there was no truth in the allegations.

A verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned.

"COERCION AND REPRESSION IN INDIA."

PAMPHLET "CONDEMNED BY MR. MONTAGU."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 8-25 a.m., July 15.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu characterised the pamphlet by Messrs. Smillie Williams and Lansbury entitled "Coercion and Repression in India" as a collection of false statements and deductions and containing among other insinuations gross slander upon the loyalty of India.

PATRIKA SECURITY CASE.

QUESTION OF "INTENTION."

FURTHER HEARING.

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

At the High Court on Monday the Special Bench, consisting of Justices Woodroffe, Mookerji and Fletcher, resumed the hearing of the appeal preferred by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Press, Ltd., against the order of the Government of Bengal forfeiting the security of Rs. 5,000 deposited by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika Press."

Mr. Das, on behalf of appellants, continuing his argument said that in reply to a question asked by Mr. Justice Fletcher the other day with regard to the word 'tendency' he would cite before their Lordships the case of Regina vs. Burns, 16 Cox's Criminal Cases, page 361.

Justice Woodroffe: Mr. Advocate-General, do you rely upon the decision in 41 Calcutta?

Advocate-General: I rely upon it so far as clause C is concerned.

Justice Woodroffe: Will you develop that argument?

Advocate-General: What I say shortly is this:—

So far as clause 4, coupled with C is concerned that no question of tendency arises at all. Therefore to that extent. I submit. 41 Calcutta arises.

Justice Woodroffe: What about the other clauses. In order to get a comprehensive view of the section we should like to know how these stand.

QUESTION OF INTENTION IMMATERIAL!

Justice Woodroffe: And question of intention is quite immaterial?

Advocate-General: Yes.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: We wish to consider if that is your view on the Privy Council Case. Whether it can be said that the Privy Council decision in any respect affect the decision in 41 Calcutta or whether the matter should go before a Full Bench.

The Advocate-General: With regard to the Privy Council decision what I say is this: we have no proper record of the Privy Council decision before us. We have obviously an incomplete extract of what the Privy Council is alleged to have said.

Justice Woodroffe: What do you say so far as the record of Privy Council decision is before us? Does it not seem to assume that intention is immaterial? The record is not before us. Taking the report before us as it goes, does it show that the decision in 41 Calcutta defective?

Advocate-General: I shall submit the same argument with regard to clauses from A to F. You have got to look at those words and you have got to see whether there is an offence under clause 4.

Advocate-General: It looks like that. But, I submit, that it will be extremely unsatisfactory to act upon that report. Until we got a detailed copy of the judgment of the Privy Council, I submit Your Lordships should leave out that extract altogether and we should argue the case of which we have got authoritative reports. We wired to Madras. They have not got a copy of the Privy Council decision. We wired to Simla and they have not got any report there.

Justice Fletcher: The "Times" law report comes out in weekly parts. By the last mail we had of the 18th June. It ought to be there.

Advocate-General: It is not there.

Mr. C. R. Das: I don't think it is reported until it is actually signed by his Majesty.

Justice Fletcher: Yes, that is true.

Advocate-General: I don't know how your Lordships are going to deal with this matter at all unless you got a full report of the Privy Council judgment.

Justice Mookherji: How can we get a copy. We cannot very well ignore what has appeared. Suppose we give a decision and the matter is taken up to the Privy Council, it will be said that our decision is quite contrary to the Privy Council decision.

Advocate-General: I am now told that the Madras High Court has got a copy.

Justice Fletcher: Is that official or semi-official?

Advocate-General: The Government Solicitor, Madras, has sent us a wire saying that the High Court has got a copy. We will send a telegram to-day to the Registrar of the Madras High Court. I do not know whether the Court should send a telegram to the Court itself. If we apply, we have got to apply to the Solicitor and he will have to apply to the Court for permission to supply us a copy.

Justice Woodroffe: We will send for the Registrar and see if it is not possible for the Registrar of our Court to communicate with the Registrar of the Madras High Court.

Justice Fletcher: It is Mrs. Besant against the Advocate-General of Madras. That is how it appears in the "Times."

Advocate-General: The report is headed in the matter of India's Press Act, 1910, Section 7, (1) and in the matter of "New India" Printing Works.

At this stage the Registrar came and their Lordships communicated to him what he was to do.

Mr. Lahiri who appeared with Mr. Das said: The case I see is already reported in the "The Times" Law Report, which came yesterday. It is the last case. Vol. 35 page 500.

Justice Fletcher: The Weekly Reports and the Solicitors' Journal come out every week. The "Times" Law Report comes out every week too. It may be reported in one of them.

Justice Woodroffe: Would you read us that "We have not got another copy." If that decision of the Privy Council does affect 41 Calcutta, I suppose we will have to refer the case to the Full Bench.

Advocate-General: The Full Bench will probably have no jurisdiction. We will consider that point afterwards.

The Advocate-General then read the judgment of the Privy Council in the case of Mrs. Besant vs. Advocate-General of Madras, which appeared in "Times" Law Report vol. 35 page 306. The last lines of the case run thus:

"Upon careful perusal of several judgments, their Lordships found that weight had been properly given to several sections. They did not find that section has been misconstrued."

EXPLANATION 2.

Justice Fletcher: It does not get rid of Explanation 2.

Advocate-General: No, it is an attempt to balance two cases.

Justice Fletcher: We must have several copies of the judgment. I think that a few copies of the judgment must be taken by a typewriter. A duplicator machine will make us as many copies as we want.

Advocate-General: But there is the question of copyright.

Justice Fletcher: I do not think so.

The Advocate-General: I should think that is the best thing. One has not had the opportunity of reading that judgment carefully, but at first blush does not it come to this: that the view taken by the Madras High Court is the proper view in so far as Section 4 C is concerned? There is no question of intention and the only question of intention comes in under explanation 2, and then my submission is only on the question of attempt not inciting but an attempt to incite.

Justice Fletcher: Copies of this judgment must have to be made at least for ourselves. We cannot follow without this judgment.

The Advocate-General said that on the question of intention it was quite clear that when this article came before Government in the first instance there was no question of intention there, because the words of Section 4 were, "Whenever it appears to local Government." Mr. Das had only dealt with the first article, but not with the second. The Advocate-General submitted that the first article came under Section 4 (c) and not under explanation. The whole complaint was with regard to 4 (c) and Government had followed strictly the wording of that section and said that this article when carefully read was brought under those words. Government went further and said that it did not come under explanation which was in two parts A and B. In both cases the article must consist of comments. As regard the comments expressing disapproval of measures of Government with a view to their alternation by lawful means, that was the only view that must be put forward. Then there was B, comment again expressing disapproval of the administrative or other action of Government without in either case exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection. On a careful reading of that explanation the words "without exciting or attempting to excite" governed the whole section.

Justice Woodroffe: Do I understand you to say that intention is not material because we have not here to deal with measures or administrative action?

The Advocate-General: I do.

Justice Woodroffe: What we are dealing with is an attack on Government and on a class?

The Advocate-General: Yes. As the attack on that class is clearly not covered by explanation at all and they are neither a comment on a measure of Government nor on administrative or other action of Government. That is a *sine qua non*, unless that is shown that this section does not come into play at all. There is this further difficulty in their way that if they are comments on measures of Government, they can only make comments with a view to their alternations by lawful means.

MEANING OF "MEASURES."

Justice Fletcher: Measures clearly mean legislation as distinct from administration.

The Advocate-General: Yes, as I understand this explanation. Suppose they are comments expressing disapproval of the measures of Government with a view to their alternations by lawful means or suppose they are comments expressing disapproval of administration or other action of Government then neither of them come under this section, if there is an attempt to excite hatred or contempt or disaffection in either case.

Justice Fletcher: Your argument is that comments which do not express disapproval of measures of Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means and comments which are not upon administration or other action of Government do not come within the explanation at all.

The Advocate-General: Yes.

Justice Fletcher: All other comments are included in Clause C.

The Advocate-General: Yes. If the question of onus arises, the onus surely is on a person who relies on exception.

Counsel then referred to other sections of the Act. It must not be forgotten that the proceedings under the Act were not against the writer of articles as they would be probably under section 124A of the Penal Code, but against the person who was called the keeper of the press. He quoted Section 121A of the Penal Code and said that the word "whoever" there made it personal. If Government were of opinion that the press was kept in contravention of its keeper, the keeper of the press was responsible. He then cited Sections 17, 18 and 20 of the Press Act and said that the wording of the Act and the sections of the Act themselves seemed to exclude evidence. The whole scope of the Act is that evidence was not permissible. If this Act was like Section 124A of the Penal Code, an Act dealing with sedition there would be no need for this section at all. He had authority to support that the proposition, namely, 22 Bombay, pages 112, 133, 139 and 140, the case in 38 Calcutta, page 253, did not in any way contradict 22 Bombay. He then read Section 21 of the Act and said that in accordance with that section rules had been framed, which would be found in Hoolies book, page 424. The whole scheme of the Act showed that it was never intended that evidence should be gone into, except such evidence as was especially admitted under Section 20. In none of the other reported cases had any evidence been given or attempted to be given.

Justice Woodroffe enquired whether the other side would not be at liberty to put in other issues of the paper to show that there was no such tendency as was alleged.

The Advocate-General replied that that was not contemplated by Section 20 at all. The other side must rely on argument on the construction of the written document.

Justice Mookherji remarked that the Crown was at liberty to supplement that by putting in other issues of a paper.

The Advocate-General said that according to these rules that was so. Did not Section 20, if one read it carefully, seem to apply to Government only. What had the defendant got to prove? He had got to prove that the words were not of the nature described in Section 4.

Justice Mookherji observed that the Crown said that the tendency was so and so, while the applicant said that it was just the reverse. There was only one matter to be proved, namely, the nature of the tendency of the words.

TWO VIEWS ABOUT ALLOWING EVIDENCE.

The Advocate-General: Supposing there is a sign which to ordinary man in the street means nothing, may not Government put in other issues of the paper to show how the paper described that sign?

Justice Mookherji: Quite so, would not the applicant be at liberty to put in other issues of the paper to contradict the evidence given.

The Advocate-General said that there seemed to be two views about the matter, and it was difficult to say which was the correct one.

The Advocate-General handed up to the Bench three typed copies of the Privy Council judgment in Mrs. Besant's case and cited vol. 24, the Punjab Law Journal 174, which followed judgment in 41 Calcutta. The judges there said they were not concerned with what the intention of the writer might have been or what the reasonable interpretation of a leaflet might be and that it was not enough to say that the words were not likely to bring Government into hatred or contempt. But they must show that it was impossible to have that tendency.

Counsel then dealt with the Privy Council judgment. Referring to the passage he pointed out that it was not easy to say how Explanation 2 added to or detracted from the exact words of paragraph R. R. C. R. R.

Justice Fletcher remarked that it was inevitable that in different cases different people might come to different conclusions. Some people might think that some weight should be given to freedom of argument, and on the other hand, there might be other mind that would pay more attention to preservation of law and order.

LIMITATION OF INTENTION TO ATTEMPT.

The Advocate-General said that this was not the ultimate conclusion arrived at by the Privy Council reading. Further, he pointed out that the judge limited intention to attempt. He pointed to the final conclusion come to and went on to say that their Lordships had therefore to look for law on the subject to the Madras case which had been approved by the Privy Council, which said that as the judges in the Madras case had come to a conclusion on a question of fact, they could not interfere. This seemed to exclude people who had read the article. The Privy Council could rely upon the joint knowledge of the judges themselves quite apart from any evidence. A fair conclusion to draw from the Privy Council judgment was that they had carefully considered the conclusion which the Madras High Court had arrived at. The Privy Council had considered for themselves section 4 and the necessary sub-clauses and also explanation 2, and while expressing the opinion that it was not easy to see how the explanation with its qualifications added to or detracted from the language of paragraph C, and while saying that the English judgment were of considerable assistance in interpreting the language of the Press Act, and whilst giving an explanation of clause 2 coupled with explanation 2, they ended up by saying that they were not going to disagree with the conclusion which the Madras Court had come to. If this Court thought the words in the articles of the "Patrika" were an attack on Government or an attack on a class, it came under section 4, and there was no question, he submitted, of going into evidence at all. There was no question of intent at all, and therefore no question of evidence. The only evidence that could be given was under section 20, and no other evidence he enquired whether their interpretation of this section whether in view of a proper interpretation of the section evidence can be given in a case of these two articles.

Justice Woodroffe: We think that we should hear Mr. Das on the question of the interpretation of this section whether in view of the interpretation of the section, of these evidence can be given in a case two articles.

MR. DAS.

Mr. Das then addressed the court and submitted that apart from explanation 2 altogether the section described something which required a seditious intention. The words of the main section described sedition which required what was called seditious intent. He further submitted that it was clear from the wording of the section itself. It could never have been the intention of the legislature that they should not look to intention or purpose of an article where it was necessary to see it. There was some man somewhere upon whom some effect of this kind might possibly be produced. He cited the case reported in 22 Bombay to show that the court must consider the class of persons who read the paper and the time and circumstances of publication. The court here rose for the day.

QUESTION OF SEDITIOUS INTENT.

WHAT IS RELEVANT EVIDENCE?

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, July 15.

At the High Court on Tuesday the Special Bench consisting of Justices Woodroffe, Mookerji and Fletcher resumed the hearing of the appeal preferred by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Press Ltd., against the order of the Government of Bengal forfeiting Rs. 5,000 deposited as security by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Mr. Das continuing his argument said that there were two questions which arose so far as the evidence was concerned on the consideration of the sections. First, was the evidence admissible at all and secondly, what would be relevant evidence. He submitted that on the interpretation of the sections themselves, apart from any judicial authority, it was clear that to constitute an article or the paper published of the description which was mentioned in section 4 certain intent was necessary which counsel described as "seditious intent." He placed before their Lordships the words used in the sections, namely "purpose" "likely" "tendency" "directly" "indirectly" and all those for their consideration and that all those implied intention. They found the same words used in the judgments of eminent judges. He then cited John Burns' case article 93 of Stephen's Digest and said that so far those words were clear from the judicial decisions. Their Lordships had use of the word "tendency" there.

"SEDITIOUS INTENT" NECESSARY.

Therefore he submitted for their Lordships' consideration apart from the judgment of the Privy Council in "New India" case to which he would refer later on, that they fully bear out his contention, namely, that they must have a seditious intent, even apart from explanation 2. With regard to the actual clauses, he submitted that the question of intention came as the living question. The contention of the other side was that the word "intention" did not appear in the governing clause section 4 itself and therefore "intention" did not come in. His answer was: Look at section 124A of the Penal Code. If one matter was settled beyond any possibility of argument to the contrary it was this, that under section 124A, they did require seditious intent. Every case which had been decided on this point, namely, the Tilak case, the Allahabad case and the decision of Mr. Justice Fletcher, laid down that there was a question of intention under section 124A. He then read section 124A, and said that the question of intention came from the word "attempt" and so far as Mr. Justice Fletcher's decision was concerned, his Lordship did not say that intention came in here because of the word "attempt." On the contrary his Lordship had laid down that it was the same law as the law in England. He relied on the decision of the Privy Council to show that intent was necessary even apart from explanation 2.

QUESTION OF THE LAW.

After reading the Privy Council Judgment Mr. Das said that the first four paragraphs dealt with the question of the law with the interpretation of a particular section, namely, section 4 of the Press Act. Directly after that their Lordships of the Privy Council dealt with particular articles, the nature of the articles with a view to apply the law laid down in the previous four paragraphs. After pointing out the analogy that there was between Sections 124-A and 153-A of the Penal Code to Section 4 of the Press Act their Lordships took up one of the two instances of the analogy, namely, Section 124-A. When they came to deal with Section 124-A, their Lordships observed a similar observation may be made under Section 124-A. Their Lordships' view was that the explanation did not really add or detract from Section 4, and the explanation of the Press Act and Section 124-A, stood on the same footing according to the Privy Council. After laying down that they were practically the same their Lordships said that Section 124-A of the Penal Code had been subjected to careful consideration in the cases of Queen against Tilak, Queen against Ramchandra and the Full Bench case in Allahabad and that those judgments were of considerable assistance towards the consideration of Section 4. How could these judgments be of assistance to their Lordships in the consideration of Section 4 unless they represented the same law? Their Lordships then gave their views of the law of Section 4. It was evidently clear from that that their Lordships were not thinking, of the explanations. They were thinking of Section 4 Clause (c) and there was the question of intent with reference to every one of the cases cited by their Lordships. In this case their Lordships had clearly indicated that the explanation did not add to or detract from the Section. In laying down the law of Section 4, (c) they were particular in pointing out that it involved the question of intention which had got to be ascertained in a particular manner.

ATTACK ON A GOVERNMENT MEASURE.

If that was the law then everything which Mr. Das had submitted on the interpretation of the words used were correct. They might have the primary object of attacking a class and it might be necessary to do so when they attacked a system. But there was a tendency that this attack on a class might degenerate into a personal attack and if that was a personal attack then it clearly came under the section. When an attack became personal an attack on a measure of Government with a view to alter that measure it was no longer "seditious intent" because if and then it got seditious intent" because if and then it got seditious attack. If they degenerated into a personal attack. If they attacked a Government measure for the purpose of reformation without exciting hatred of the people then the attack was legitimate but if they failed to do that then 'seditious intent' was clear.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: There is a little difficulty in reconciling the two parts of the Privy Council judgment.

Mr. Das: There is no difficulty if your Lordships follow it a little carefully. From the beginning to the end they simply take the whole law of Sedition in a broad and liberal spirit and they put down the law which is contained in Section 4 (Clause 6.)

WHAT IS RELEVANT EVIDENCE?

Mr. Das then said that it was clear that whether they had got the explanation or a positive enactment the question of intention was necessary and evidence had to be given. What was relevant evidence in cases of this description? First, evidence as to time, place, circumstances and [illegible] supported by articles was admissible. Ratanlal's Law of Sedition, page 140 and 141, 11 Cox, page 56, 22 Bombay page 139. Second; evidence as to the existing state of public feeling in the country. That was important. The Bench would find that in 22 Bombay page 141 and 11 Cox 2 page 50. Third, evidence as to the character and description of that part of the public who might be expected to read the articles. That was based on the Privy Council decision. Fourth, evidence showing the general policy of the paper. Fifth, evidence of the nature and tendency of the words used in the articles in the light of previous articles in the same paper. Sixth, evidence from other sources as to the meaning of the words used. His authority for that was 22 Bombay, page 141. For instance, a word might be used from the Queen's Proclamation and it might be necessary to explain that word.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I suppose the King's language has the same meaning in Calcutta as in London.

Mr. Das: For instance, one of the articles begins by referring to a compact. I am entitled to show what that compact is and how it is understood in this country, otherwise your Lordships will not understand the compact. Or a reference is made to a particular agitation in this country. Your Lordships are not aware of that particular agitation. I am entitled to show how it is understood by the people here.

Counsel then referred to section 20 of the Press Act and contended that it only dealt with such evidence as was not admissible under the general law. In support of his contention he cited a Full Bench case in 20 Allahabad, page 69 and said that he could give evidence as to the habits of speech. It was admitted on all hands that if there was a question of intent, evidence was necessary.

DUTY OF A JOURNALIST.

He then turned to the second article and said that it referred to the employment by the executive of military to shoot down people. That was an attack on the administration.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: Suppose it was would that justify the writer of the article to say that the executive were shooting down people at their own sweet will?

Mr. Das: The question is, what is my intention? If I have overstepped by limits the question of intention comes in. I am not asking Your Lordships to hold that this is legitimate, but to show you what my intention was. What is the duty of a journalist? If he finds that throughout the country there is a feeling because of the employment of the troops, if he finds that there is a general feeling of alarm and apprehension that the reign of law has gone, is it or is it not his duty to point that out? I should have thought that in every civilised country it must be a poor sort of journalist who cannot do that. If it is not duty of a journalist to do that I don't know what is. Counsel then stated that the second article was a criticism of the administrative action taken at Delhi and also in the Punjab and was also a criticism of the Rowlatt Act. It pointed out the state of public feeling on the information received. The expression in the second article "shot down like cats and dogs" referred to the fact that while in England, the military fired at the legs of a mob that was not the case in the Punjab riots. He submitted that with regard to both the articles he was entitled to call evidence.

"EVIDENCE INADMISSIBLE."

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: For reasons which we will give later on in our judgment which the applicant proposes to give upon the question of intention is in our opinion of this case inadmissible. Nor is such evidence in our opinion in so far as it is covered by Section 20 of the Press Act admissible in proof of the tendency in so far as such evidence may be covered by Section 20 of the Press Act that is in so far as it consists of copies of a newspaper published after the commencement of the Act. We will with matter if and when such evidence is tendered.

Mr. Das: I intended to tender copies of the newspaper.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: Do you intend to tender them now.

Mr. Das: Yes, one by one. There are about twenty of them. They are those of the 15th February, 1917, 7th April, 1917, 18th April, 1917, 28th April, 1917, 24th May, 1917, 4th June, 1917, 25th September, 1917, 27th September, 1917, 28th September, 1917, 23rd August, 1918, 6th August, 1918, 8th January, 1919, 10th January, 1919, 18th January, 1919, 8 February, 1919, 19th February, 1919, 25th March, 1919, 16th July, 1917, 18th August, 1917, 7th August 1917, 17th August 1917, 24th August 1917, 17th April 1919, 5th June 1919, 15th June 1919, 21st December, 1918, 28th August, 1917, 7th February, 1919, 2nd May, 1919, and 8th May, 1919. This is what I have got now, but having regard to your Lordship's order some more issues will have to be put in.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Have these any connection with the articles in question?

INDICATION OF POLICY.

Mr. Das: They show the policy of the paper and bear upon the words of the section. They are tendered under Section 20 on the nature and tendency of the articles.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: There must be some some limit. There must be some connected article or series of articles.

Mr. Das referred to Raran Lal's Law of Crime 11th edition, page 1186, as showing that evidence might be put in to illustrate the general policy of the paper and secondly those which had connection with the articles complained of. He tendered those newspapers on both those grounds.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: The Madras High Court dealt with the question of policy as a question of intention and admitted the papers in those cases where in the opinion of the Court the question of intention was relevant.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Under section 20, you are entitled to give some form of articles in evidence and we shall have to go through those articles as you tendered them and see which are relevant. We have not seen them and do not know whether they are connected or not.

Mr. Das: As I understand you you will only allow such articles as are connected.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I think the Madras case said that there must be some connection. It is another matter as to what kind of connection is required. Of course, we cannot say that they are connected until we see them.

Mr. Justice Mookherji: Apart from the question of intention and policy, it will be admissible in aid of the proof of the nature and tendency.

Mr. Das: I claim to put them in under both these grounds.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: Any article that you rely upon merely to show the policy of the paper is inadmissible.

After some discussion the Court directed Mr. Das to give a complete copy of each issue he intended to put forward to the Advocate-General and as regards the Court it would be sufficient if extracts from papers were made into three sets and handed to the Court.

The Court then rose for the day.

CASE AGAINST LALA GOVERDHANDAS.

CHARGES FRAMED.

ACCUSED'S REFUSAL TO PRODUCE DEFENCE WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 14.

The hearing of the case of Lala Goverdhandas was resumed to-day before the Special Tribunal consisting of Messrs. Brasher, Prenter and Harris. Charges were framed by the Commissioners against the accused under Section 124A I.P.C. and Rule 25 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules 1915, (1) for contributing an article to the "Bombay Chronicle" on or about 23rd April headed "Disturbance in the Punjab" which was afterwards circulated in Lahore, which contained words which brought or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India, (2) for publishing statements which were false and were likely to cause fear and alarm to the public and for circulating rumours which were likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between British and Indian subjects of His Majesty and directed that the accused be tried by this court on the said charges. Accused pleaded not guilty to the charges. The court then asked the accused whether he was going to produce any defence witnesses. Accused refused to produce any defence witness before that court and submitted the following written statements.

(1) That he is not prepared to give any defence before this Hon. court for reasons that have been briefly stated in his typewritten statement filed on Saturday, 12th July 1919, that he again maintains that he is not guilty of any offence, that his arrest was illegal, that withdrawal by the covering authority of his case before the Martial Law Commission on 11th June 1919 amounting to acquittal bars any fresh trial, and that proceedings already conducted in this Hon. court are ultra vires.

The court then asked the public prosecutor to address arguments on behalf of prosecution.

Accused here asked permission of the court to make a few remarks regarding the attitude he had adopted in the case so that there might not be any misunderstanding. The court having allowed permission the accused said that when his counsel put in the application for adjournment on Saturday, his application was received as far as the merits of the case was concerned. He was not going to deal with them. He contended that Government's proper attitude ought to have been to try him before a court composed of independent judges and some of judges who had already sat in the Martial Law Commission. In the alleged article he had discussed six years' administrations of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. That administration of Sir Michael and of the Martial Law, he said, were on trial. He therefore, wanted the permission by authority of the Government of India.

Sardar Mehtab Singh, public prosecutor, then addressed arguments on behalf of prosecution.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday 16th July.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR IN MADRAS.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 15.

At the invitation of H. E. Lord Willingdon, the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair left Madras last night for Gotacamund on a visit to his Excellency.

It is proposed to give a public entertainment to Sir Sankaran Nair on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

"EVERYMAN'S REVIEW."

RS. 2,000 SECURITY DEMANDED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 15.

With reference to the notice served on the proprietor of the Kanara Press and publisher of the monthly journal "Everyman's Review" to furnish security under the Press Act, the Chief Presidency Magistrate passed an order demanding a security of Rs. 2,000.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

TRICK OF AFGHAN RAIDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 14.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on the 13th July:—

Bands of raiders have again appeared in the vicinity of Jamrud and are a fruitful source of annoyance. The trouble in dealing with these gentry is due to the fact that they are dressed in Khaki and move about in regular formation like sepoys. On Thursday night one gang was nearly caught by a counter raiding party of our own, but the tribesmen fell into line with our own sepoys and it was not till they formed a flank and poured several volleys into our men that the trick was discovered. Then it was too late and the gang disappeared with apparently no casualties.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Weather conditions have been steadily growing worse during the week. The Pathans say that they have never experienced anything like the present heat and, allied with it is an equally unusual humidity. Whatever can be done, is being done to mitigate the sufferings of the troops. There are ice plants now at Landi Kotal and Dakka and an attempt is being made to give every British soldier in the Khyber at least one pound of ice daily. Special huts for the treatment of heat stroke cases have been established along the line. Owing to efforts of the medical staff, cholera, which last month appeared almost simultaneously at seven different points has been almost entirely stamped out. Arrangements have been made to send batches of soldiers to the Murree Hills for seven days. None of these men are asked to march. They are brought down to the Khyber in motor lorries, put into a special train which leaves Jamrud every night and they leave Rawalpindi for Murree at dawn by motor lorry. There is very little sickness now, in spite of the heat. The only complaint that is general is prickly heat and that everybody has got. Although there have been a few fresh cases of cholera, no general recrudescence is feared. The epidemic broke out in June and lasted twenty days, during which time there were 1,663 cases and 566 deaths. The greater number of cases and deaths were amongst the followers. Six British officers died and 15 other ranks.

With regard to sickness in the force generally, the total number of evacuations to hospitals below have been, British 2,289; Indian 5,541. These figures include both the Khyber and the Kohat lines. Doctors consider them satisfactory considering the climatic conditions and the size of the force.

RATIONS AND QUARTERS.

When troops were first rushed here, the men drew unfavourable comparisons between the rations they received here and those they had received in Mesopotamia during the last stages of the war. There a new scale, however, was very quickly sanctioned and if issues were not immediately made to the troops, the cause was difficulty in finding transport. In the matter of fresh vegetables and meat the troops are now very well off, milk and dried or tinned fruit are regularly issued. There is now no shortage of tobacco. Difficulties of transport which in May and the early days of June hampered the work of both medical and supply people, are being steadily overcome. It has now been found possible to send "e.p." tents right up here and the troops are now better housed than they have been in any previous frontier campaign.

What cannot be controlled is the weather. Appalling is the only adjective that fits it. One cannot express too much admiration for the grim steadiness with which the British troops are facing it. I have heard some men say that they would willingly stay in these parts till the winter if as the result they could take it out of them, ruddy Afghans."

PLAY-GROUNDS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The subject of play reform is beginning to be seriously considered by thoughtful and enlightened persons in all parts of the world and the extent of this newly awakened interest is increasing every day. The fact that physical, mental and spiritual conditions and that consequently our own welfare and of the rising generations depends upon what we are doing to-day for the welfare and happiness of mankind. Weakness and crimes among youth is not their fault, but it is ours, it is largely due to that environment to that condition that we have created. Recreation is as necessary to health as food and water. We need to improve our care along four lines, namely, better food, better air and more sunshine, better exercise. The play ground alone can adequately supply the last three of these to the child. Fresh air, sunshine and wholesome exercises are enemies to "Flu" and are the allies of good health and happiness.

Play grounds are essential for diminishing crimes, diseases and vagabondage. National association for study in America has commended play grounds as being the best means of preventing tuberculosis. Here at the last influenza epidemic there were no deaths reported from the play grounds, boys or men. In Kansas city, juvenile crimes has been decreased by 75 per cent. after play grounds were opened. In Colombo, crime has been decreased to an appreciable extent. It is a pity that Bombay, the first city in India, does not ameliorate the condition of the rising generation. A few thousands of rupees spent in upkeep of play grounds and open spaces is far better than large sums to hospitals and sanatoriums for the sickly people. Prevention is better than cure is the ancient maxim and at a time when influenza and other diseases are taking toll of human lives it is the duty of one and all to take every precaution. What is all our boasted civilization and learning worth if we do not protect and work for the happiness and welfare of mankind? Avoid wasting money, health and happiness by spending in the wrong direction. Start right, continue right for health, happiness and welfare for the poores brethren. The Minister of Education in London has publicly stated that he hopes to see every district with its own playing centres.

There are over four thousand play grounds and recreation centres in America. In and about London 392, and no German town of any note is without a play ground; besides there are many play grounds in Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Ceylon and other large cities. It is a disgrace that the city of Bombay alone cannot boast of a sufficient number of play grounds. It is high time for the Councillors and the City Fathers to take up the subject of providing play grounds and open spaces. "Better late than never."

Sir, will not the establishment of play grounds in the city of Bombay be a blessing to its citizens irrespective of caste, creed and nationality?

I shall be glad to answer any questions about this movement.—Yours, etc.,

H. P. NAGLA.

Rifle Street, Slave Island, Colombo.

LEVY OF DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July, 14.

At the general monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held on 29th June, the Chamber placed on record the deep regret of its members at the loss of Sir William Ironside, a valuable member of the industrial and commercial community. The Chamber also expressed the opinion that the presen fiscal year was preferable to the calender yea for publishing the satistics of trade and navigation.

With reference to the question of the levy of double income-tax within the British Empire the Chamber resolved to reply that an assessee living in one country of the British Empire and carrying on business in another country within the British Empire should not be liable to income-tax in his own country on profits such business if he did not bring profits int his own country and that an assessee living in one country of the British Empire should be liable to income-tax in his own country on th one country of the British Empire and carrying on business in another country within the British Empire should be liable to income-tax in his own country on the profits of such business if he brought the profits into his own country. The opinion of the Chamber is divided on the question whether an assessee living in any country in the British Empire, an having business in a foreign country (not with in the British Empire) should be liable income-tax in his own country on profits such business if he did not bring profits into his own country and whether an assessee living in any country or British Empire and having business in foreign country (not within the British Empire) should be liable to income-tax in his own country on the profits of such business if he brought the profits into his own country. The Chamber would also draw attention to another point, viz., that an assessee resident, say, in India where the chief profits are made, but whose head office is in Great Britain should be liable to Indian income-tax only.

It was also resolved to inform the Director Industries Madras, that acids in regard which an enquiry has been made by him with Trade Commissioner in South Africa, are manufactured by Messrs. Parry and Co., Ltd. There is no difference between the quality of commercial acids manufactured by them and those from home and they are able to meefully the normal requirements of this presidency and should a demand arise for acids special quality Messrs. Parry and Co., ar equally prepared to meet it.

SIND AND SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

Sir,—It seems that the impression so widely entertained that the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act has been applied to Sind, is erroneous, and evidently due to the republication in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of a notification by the Governor-General in Council that the said Act shall have operation in Sind. Such a notification however does not have the effect of making the provisions of the Act, which restrict the freedom of meeting, applicable to Sind. The procedure for making these provisions applicable to any part of India is the following:—First, the Governor-General in Council notifies under section I, sub-section (2), that the Act "shall have operation" in that part. That sub-section reads thus:—

"It (The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act) extends to the whole of British India, but shall have operation only in such provinces or parts of provinces as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time notify in the Gazette of India."

The notification relating to Sind was under this sub-section and was republished as under in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 8th May, 1919:—

No. 3519—The following notification by the Government of India, Home Department, Political, is republished:—

"No. 739, dated Simla, the 29th April, 1919.

In pursuance of Section I, sub-section (2) of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911 (X of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the said Act shall have operation in Sind."

(Sd.) W. S. MARRS,

Secretary to the Government of Inida."

The next step is that the Local Government should notify the whole or any part of a province in which the Act is for the time being in operation to be a "proclaimed area." This second notification is to be made under Section 2, sub-section (1) of the Act, which reads thus:—

"The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification in the local official Gazette, declare the whole or any part of a province in which this Act is for the time being in operation, to be a proclaimed area."

It is only when this second notification "proclaiming" any particular area is issued that the restrictions imposed by the Act become effective in that area. No such notification declaring Sind to be a "proclaimed" area has been issued and therefore there are no more restrictions on holding public meetings than there were before the Government of India's notification was issued.—Yours, etc.,

J.

July 15.

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. S. A. C.'s letter in your issue of Saturday last. Need I say, that mine is a bare statement of facts, which remain unrefuted? It is true, that we Parsis did not hold a meeting of the community in respect of the Rowlatt Bill. But may I know, which other sister communities held sectarian meetings to protest against the Rowlatt Bills? The question, the grievance, the menace has been wholly Indian, national and universal, and not merely communal. And hence the Parsis have not seen the necessity of a sectarian meeting, but have led and joined public protest meetings. And if some of their leaders have thundered like Leos, as Mr. S. A. C. puts it, surely my kind critic will prefer it to the bleating of lambs.

As already stated, the programme of the Parsi Central Association covers, Politics, Economics and Educational questions. Mr. S. A. C. views with disfavour the inclusion of doctors and businessmen. Are Doctors incapable of considering economic and educational questions, so far as they affect the health and hygiene of the people and of the students? Are business men incompetent to handle economic questions and particularly those relating to Housing, Charity Organisation and Industrial and Commercial Institutions?

The reference about Sir Dinshaw Petit and Miss Shirin M. Cursetji is indeed pleasing, as both are doing good work in the political and public spheres. But there has been no real omission in connection with these worthies. There was but one committee appointed from amongst those present at the preliminary meeting in February last, to frame rules and regulations, which have been recently adopted, and the Central Association has been formed. Committees are still to be appointed at the next meeting to be held in the first week of August, when it is hoped, that all earnest workers in the community will cooperate in the great task that lies before us. Mr. S. A. C. styles my previous statement as a "strained defence." Will you, Sir, permit me to supplement a few more facts in all fairness to my dear community, whose silent but substantial support to all constitutional agitations in India has been discounted, and even discredited, in certain quarters?

(1) Mr. S. R. Bomanji's timely and princely gift of one lakh to the Home Rule League has given great impetus to its varied activities.

(2) The material and moral support given to the Home Rule League by Bai Hamabai Petit and Dr. Jamshed Bahadurji is fresh in our memories.

(3) The lead taken by Dr. Dhalla in Karachi in respect of the Home Rule Movement and his association with the various public and political activities in Sindh are too well known to us all.

(4) The splendid part played by Mr. Jamshed N. Mehta in establishing maintaining and popularising the Home Rule League in Karachi and Hyderabad, even at a great personal sacrifice, will be ever remembered in Sindh.

(5) The political activities of Mr. B. P. Wadia which eventually led to his internment along with Mrs. Besant and Mr. Arundale are not forgotten. And even now, he has gone to England to fight the cause of Mother Hind, along with his illustrious colleagues.

(6) The good work of Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy in the Imperial Council and in the Central Provinces cannot be overlooked

(7) Nor can we underrate the splendid work done at the All India Moderate Conference, which was substantially supported by a large number of educated Parsis.

(8) Nor can we forget the Bombay Bar Meeting held under the chairmanship of Mr F. Sorabjee Talyarkhan to protest against the Rowlatt Bill, where the majority of the speakers and the audience were Parsi pleaders, solicitors and counsels.

Will Mr. S. A. C. kindly and candidly say, whether the Parsis have continued to play their part in the politics of the country—though silently, yet substantially?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

July 14.

PEOPLE AND OUR LEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day, a correspondent "A Parsi", erroneously mourns over the suspension and supposed cessation of the political activity on the part of our leaders. As the commonplace saying goes that, 'Kings never die' so do leaders of people of greater or lesser magnitude—are always there to take up the work of their predecessors. And if one is but observant, one easily finds out, that our country though known for its passivity in all matters of life, has never in any period of its history been bankrupt in leadership of more or less stuff or aptitude. However, I do share your correspondent's lamentations, which are almost universal, on the instant deportation of Mr. Horniman, from amongst us. But that does not signify, that the country will suffer widowhood for all times to come. On the contrary, as is obvious, people and leaders alike are stimulated to greater activity and zeal. It is again a mistake, to interpret the suspension of the Satyagraha and other movements wholly by Gandhiji, as untimely and illegitimate. Nor, should his silence be implied to mean, that he has retired from the constitutional agitation. No. It is physically impossible for such great souls, to be inactive even for a smallest space of time, in any period of their life.

The main object of my addressing this letter, is to say, that it is absolutely unfair and unnatural, to expect everything from the leaders. What can poor leaders, who as we know, are few and far between, do with all the physical and intellectual powers that they may be capable of, if people small and great, rich and poor, were not fired with the spirit of work! It is for the people to work shoulder to shoulder, with leaders as disinterestedly as they do in the common interest. If all of us individually were to think, "Let us mind our own, let them bother their heads with Satyagraha, Swaraj etc." as is our wont, then it would indeed take centuries yet to advance a span.—Yours, etc.

BYRAM N. KHAMBATA.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the above Association, by Mr. G. K. Deodhar, of the Servants of India Society, on the "Indian Labour Problem," to-morrow at 6-30 p.m., at the Sydenham College.

Mr. N. Hunt, Chairman of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, will preside.

THE RIOTS IN MALTA.

GEN. PLUMER'S OFFICIAL NARRATIVE

A Malta telegram dated 14th June states:—General Plumer, the new Governor of Malta, has issued a proclamation in which he gives the following account of the recent disturbances:

At about 3-30 p.m., on June 7 a crowd of several hundred people collected at Valetta and attacked the Union Club and the Governor's Palace. They then broke into and wrecked the Lyceum, tore down and insulted the British flag which was flying at the top of the meteriological station building, and broken into and wrecked and looted a private house in Strada Santa Lucia.

The police, finding themselves completely overpowered, then called upon the military authorities for assistance; and in compliance with their request a party of soldiers was sent to Valetta Police Station. On its arrival there, it was reported by the police that a private residence in Strada Forni and the office of the "Malta Chronicle" in Palace Square had been broken into, and that wrecking and looting were proceeding. Military parties were sent from the police station to each of these places and were violently attacked.

The party at the "Malta Chronicle" office was barricaded inside the house, and attempts were made to set the building on fire. Firing took place before these parties were able to extricate themselves, which resulted in loss of life.

Further serious riots and disturbances occurred the following day. A private house at Valetta and another at Hamrun were broken into, wrecked, and looted. A flour mill in Hamrun was looted, and burnt, and the presence of armed forces is still necessary to prevent disorders.

General Plumer expresses regret that there has hitherto been no general expression of protest or disapproval by these outrages, and calls upon the citizens to assist the authorities in all measures taken to maintain order and protect life and property.—Reuter.

PEACE AND MERCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Bombay is proud, and justly so, of her philanthropy. The War has proved her generosity in a convincing manner, but now that the War is over, is it not meet that she should study the old proverb "Charity begins at home"? Large sums have been spent in surgical operations to alleviate the mote in our brothers eye, meanwhile the beam in our own, is growing to dimensions, conducing to total blindness.

The mere hint of an earthquake in the West Indies, a famine in China, or a fund for hospitals in England, and Bombay's hands are in her well filled pockets, ready to give, while in our midst, are squalor, poverty and overcrowding. A dumping houserefuse and filth in places required for expansion, every street with its decoration of kutchra, and sleeping human bundles, overcrowded insanitary chawls and dwellings a system of drainage that encourages epidemics, crowds of beggars and lepers, a well meaning, but inadequate tram service, and railway communications that are as costly as they are antiquated and slow, there are a few of the evils that call for charity at home.

Bombay can vie with any City in the East, with her palaces, public buildings, offices and clubs, and a number of fine hospitals, that we encourage mosquitos, files, and other noxious insects to help us to fill.

Bombay's attitude seems to suggest, that it is very unreasonable of the poor to be poor, and to live at long distances from their work, when small flats are to be had at the paltry rent of Rs. 300 or 400 per month, and motor cars abound. Let us not celebrate our glorious Peace, with fetes, and charity performances, or to buy busts and statues of bygone city worthies, and banquets to recipients of honours, but direct our efforts to making our City worthy of its boasted title of *"Urbs primis in India."* Bunting and fireworks in the front garden are useless, with a dirty kitchen and back yard. The University Tower Clock somewhat typifies the progress of Bombay in the past, its imposing face looks north, south, east, and west, and it occasionally does a spurt for half an hour, but most days it tries to bluff the public that it is midday, when the crows are going to roost at twilight.—Yours, etc.,

"SWADESHI-AS-IT-SHOULD-BE."

Bombay, July 12.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED BY FLOOD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BAYANA, July 13.

The District Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway (Kotah) notifies:—Owing to flood the line is breached between Pingora and Bayana on the Nagda-Muttra section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Transhipment is not possible at present. Through communication is likely to be restored by Thursday or Friday.

THOMAS, FONSECA AND CO.

The manager of Thomas, Fonseca and Co. writes to us:—

"As shipbuilders we are about to build some passenger boats to carry about 100 to 120 people and equipped with motor engines to run the boats at a speed of about 12 to 15 miles an hour within a radius of, say, 50 miles, comfortably equipped with reversible seats, W.C.'s, urinals and refreshment stalls and all other paraphernalia with a view to secure the maximum of comfort at a minimum of expense. If any enterprising capitalists were to come forward and give us a helping hand for our navigation department which we are starting, we hope to establish the most comfortable passenger service, as our only aim is to do some yeomen service to dear India rather than profiting ourselves.

"Full details of our scheme can be obtained by communicating to Thomas Fonseca and Co., 31, Hunam Street, Fort, Bombay.

"We would like our patrons to know that we are a purely Indian concern."

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH JULY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

230-19—Motichand & D. Oghadbhai Mulji Mehta v. Furdoonji Khurshedji Mody & Sons a firm, Mulla & M. Part heard, 2-6-19.

608-19—N C Dalal, Motilal Pragji v. Deshi Purshottam Makanji a firm, Motichand and D.

732-19—Metha D & L, Sunderdas Padamsey & Co. a firm v. Narandas Morarji a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

186-19—Tyabji D & Co., Messrs Venilal Vijbhukhandas & Co. a firm v. Messrs Champsey Umersey and Sons a firm, Mulla and M.

295-19—Bhimji and Co., Mathuradas Morarji v. Messrs A K Premchand and Co. a firm, Jamesdji R & D.

529-19.—Sabnis & G, Messrs R P Khandke & Bros a firm v. Ranchhoddas Purshotam, Edgelow G W & Co.

543-19—Shroff and D, Dulabdas Amaisey a firm v. Ratilal and Co. a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

582-19—Mans H M & Co., Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v. Khodidas Dayabhai a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

584-19—Raghavya N & Co., Messrs M J Govindji & Co. a firm v. Messrs Vrajlal Mohanlal and Co. a firm, Jamsedji R & D.

594-19—Mans H M & Co., Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v. Parajlal Laloobhai a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

595-19—Mans H M & Co., Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v. Gopaldas Ranchordas, Mulji and Tha.

637-19—Madhowji K & Ch, Jethmal Devkaran a firm v. Tahelram Girdharlal a firm, Jamsedji R & D.

654-19—Motichand & D, Jagjiwandas Anandji & Co. a firm v. Narrandas Anandlal a firm, Mehta D & L.

684-19—Madh K & Ch, Shivnarayan Baldeodas a firm v. Manilal Gordhandas a firm, Mulla & M.

757-19—Motichand & D, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. Messrs Manilal Gordhandas a firm, Mulla & M.

834-19—Matu J & M, Pirii Vassanji v. Messrs Popatbhai Amerchand a firm, Motichand & D.

927-19—Merwanji K & Co., Ramkishan Sagarmal a firm v. Chabildas Nathoobhai a firm, Ard H D & Co.

929-19—Payne & Co., Keshavlal Nagindas v. Tarachand Dewraj a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

261-19—Vachha & Co., Messrs Juharimal Dalsukhrai a firm v. Messrs Jainarayen Gopikisson a firm, Ard H D & Co.

397-19—Daph F & D, Vallabhdas Mathuradas & Co. v. Narandas Jivraj a firm, Purshotamrai & Co.

486-19—Pandia & Co., Messrs M C Mody & Co a firm v. Messrs Keshavlal Chhotalal, Purnanand & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON AND HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

36-19—944-19. Captain & V. Muichand Raichand and anr. v. Gill and Co., Crawford B & Co., Part heard.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention is drawn to the series of interpellations in the Council asked by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, in the matter of the Bombay School of Art, and also the editorial published in your yesterday's issue in which the affairs of the Bombay School of Art are discussed.

I am extremely pleased to see that my suggestion tendered in your paper of the 11th April 1919 in which I suggested to move the matter in the Council has now been taken in hand by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye for necessary action, and I therefore take this opportunity of thanking him on behalf of the poor grieved students for the noble work he has undertaken and it is hoped that some other members of the Council will also take interest and help Mr. Paranjpye in asking supplementary questions.

As for the questions unanswered I agree with you, Sir, that information in connection with the unanswered questions is available being quite fresh on the current record of the School, and is such that it can be supplied at any moment if asked for. Again the Government reply regarding the joint Principalship, is indeed, unsatisfactory in the extreme. It is known to everybody that the present Acting Principal has no zeal and energy to take pains after the school and that can be clearly seen by his indifference in inspecting the different classes and keeping a watchful eye on the general management of the school. It is, therefore, highly essential that the Director of Public Instruction should exercise strict supervision over the School.

In connection with the examination board of the School, it is a matter for great surprise that there is only one Indian out of eight. In this matter I am, however, of opinion that notifications should be issued by the Secretary of State and applications be invited from individual experts practising in the line. There should be right men in the right places and not square men in round holes, as for instance in painting Messrs. Pithawalla, Haldanker, Siodia, for Architecture Messrs. Bhedwar, Fritchley, Colaco, and for Modelling, Mr. Mahatre and others.

I am also highly in favour of the Advisory Board, and am of opinion that unless the affairs of the school are placed under the direction of the Board, like the Sydenham College, Engineering College, and the Victoria Technical Jubilee Institution, the school will never be raised to its highest footings, and this Board too, must consist of representatives of Indian Art also.

Dear Editor, I thank you very much for your drawing Mr. Paranjpe's further attention for asking the supplementary questions in the next session, and I sincerely hope you both will not rest unless and until you are satisfied that the crying grievances of the poor suffering students are entirely removed.—Yours, etc.,

"A SILENT OBSERVER."

ASIATIC TRADING AND LAND ACT.

SIND'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas has, as President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, sent a cable to the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for the Colonies urging them to advise His Majesty the King to disallow the Asiatic Trading and Land Act.

ROBBING BROTHER-IN-LAW.

ANGLO-INDIAN YOUTH GETS 6 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged one M. V. Traynor, an Anglo-Indian, aged 18 with the theft of Rs. 2,800 belonging to his brother-in-law Mr. A. J. Modzum.

The complainant deposed that the accused was his brother-in-law. He accompanied the accused to Nasik while he was going for a change. He gave him a ticket to Nasik and Rs. 5 in addition. On the 11th instant he missed two G. C. notes of Rs. 1,000 each, and suspected the accused. On his reaching Bombay he lodged a complaint with the Police who arrested the accused and recovered the property.

Mr. Ferguson stated that he arrested the accused on Monday in a boarding house at Customs House Road. Asked about the property, the accused produced Rs. 1,575 in cash and some new properties, valued at Rs. 240.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted. Mr. Ferguson said that the accused was a boy of 17, and that was his first offence and so he did not press the sentence. The complainant also requested the Court to take a lenient view of the accused's offence.

His worship considering that the sum was a large one sentenced the accused to six months' hard labour.

BOGUS PRICE CONTROL INSPECTOR.

SENTENCED TO 6 WEEKS.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Atmavle, Inspector Patwardhan of the C. I. D. charged one Purshotam Ramchandra Mahimkar with cheating one Lavjee Hasat, a dealer in grain of Arthur Road.

Evidence showed that on the 13th June the accused came to the complainant's shop at dusk and enquired about him (complainant.) When the complainant came forward, the accused represented that he was an Inspector under the Controller of Prices and that he received two or three complaints from the public to the effect that he (complainant) was selling grain at a price, higher than the one fixed by the Controller. He then suggested that the complainant should give him some gratification otherwise his (complainant's) license would be cancelled. This discussion was carried in the presence of one Narayen a mukadum of the Servants of India Society. The complainant refused to pay him anything and the accused went away in a hot temper, in a taxi, the number of which was quoted by Narayen. The complainant then referred the matter to the Inspector of the Price Control Department Mr. Appoo, who said that the accused was nobody in the Price-Control Office. The matter was then reported to the Police who arrested the accused on 9th instant.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH TAXI DRIVER.

FINED RS. 100.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged one Norrio Gosami, a taxi driver, with rash and negligent driving so as to endanger human life.

Immediately afterwards the accused's taxi dashed into the taxi No. 4055, which was coming from the opposite direction and caused it damage to the extent of Rs. 1,500.

The accused stated that while he was overtaking a victoria by curving a little to the right the complainant's taxi came from the opposite direction and collided with his taxi.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100.

SENT TO JUVENILE JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Dawood Khan charged one Chotalal Beshordas, aged 20 with theft of a G. C. note for Rs. 1,000, belonging to the firm of Shamji Gourdhandas, where the accused was a Mehta.

It appeared that Mr. Bomanji D. Kapadia, a partener of the firm, on the 7th instant found a thousand rupee note missing from the iron chest. He then reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused on suspicion and recovered the property from his room.

The accused pleaded guilty and threw himself at the mercy of the Court.

Mr. Vissji appearing for the accused pleaded that the accused was a mere boy and that his masters taking in view his long service and good conduct during that period, did not press the sentence against the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 12 months' imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

PICK-POCKET AWARDED 18 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston Deputy inspector Kiss charged Abulla Ismail a Beluchi aged 28, having four previous convictions with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 11-2-3 from the person of one Laxman Vaskar.

The complainant deposed that on Monday while he was purchasing some tobacco at Kalbadevi he felt a jerk in his pocket and on looking behind saw the accused running away with his purse. He then seized the accused who thereupon threw the purse, and handed him over to the Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he had some previous convictions and that charge was preconcerted by the police against him. The accused was, however, convicted on evidence and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

WOMEN FRANCHISE.

PROTEST AGAINST SOUTHBOROUGH RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following telegram has been addressed to Lord Selborne, Chairman, Joint Committee on Government of India Bill, House of Lords, London, by Sir N. G. Chandavarkar as President of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association on the question of the franchise of women:—

"The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association desires me as President to represent to you respectfully the Association's great disappointment at recommendation of Southborough Committee against franchise to women in India in Reform Scheme. Cause of Social Reform much discouraged thereby and among women in India and large class of Social Reformers also, there is growing feeling of dissatisfaction. Franchise to women will greatly help cause of sanitation and education on which India's future greatly depends. Educated women by reason of intelligence and sound practical sense, more deserving of franchise than uneducated classes to whom Southborough Committee have recommended elective right."

The Madras Government have decided to accept the conclusions recently arrived at by the Publicity Conference in Madras.

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RATIONS FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the statement in yesterday's "Chronicle" under the above heading, "General Monro, who had closely studied the question, thought that the quality of the ration, though not equal to the Home Standard, compared favourably with the average standard of supplies obtainable in India. The ration was larger and more varied than at Home, etc.!"

Cutting out the looming possibility of this wish being father to the thought, and accepting his finding, inaccurate and wholly inconsistent compared with practical experience, I for one, with your kind permission, would be grateful if allowed to state herein the lines upon which this expert investigation should be conducted. Some years back, in the United States, there was a State Commission of Enquiry, arranged to investigate into the question of phosphorus, its use in the manufacture of matches, the danger to the workers employed, and whether measures could be taken to lessen the dangers. The employers' representative, (economy being his principal thought,) made an elaborate defence of the kind of phosphorus used, based upon carefully prepared chemical formulas in support of his case. The workers' representative, confessed his ignorance as to the chemical formulas, knew little of the scientific side of the business, but appealed strongly to the Commission to give their decision on a practical test, which he would make, and, taking from his pocket two samples of phosphorus, said: "Here is the kind that I say should be used in the interests of the life and health of the match workers. I will place this sample in my mouth and keep it there, if the employers' representative will place this sample, the kind he advocates for cheapness the use of in his mouth and let it remain there."

Needless to say the finding of the Commission was given in favour of the workmen.

Placing General Monro as the employers delegate as in the above case, and the British Troops in India as the workmen's delegate I would think, that, in the matter of the rations supplied to the British troops in India, the verdict again would fall to the workmen's delegate. There is no reason why the standard of food supplied by R.A.T.A.'s Coffee Shops, Wellington and other Institutes should not be the same as supplied to the British Troops, and *vice versa*." We don't expect the productions of the "Carlton" or yet stew served up in silver-plated dishes but what we do expect is wholesome food, fit for human consumption.

An X'Ray investigation of the whole rationing system, is needed. We are in peace times now, and the rations supply is not open to enemy bombardment; we stuck it without cribbing then, but we are not going to have it now—that is it and all about it.

To be detained in India, after four and a half years of service in the field is quite enough, without being compelled to be the victims of these despicable characters whose juggling operations with rations, rebates and ration allowances result in abominable rations for the troops, though for the jugglers it means motor cars, cycle cars, etc., etc.,—Yours, etc.

"CUTLETS."

Kirkee, July, 9.

THE LALLJEE DONATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the announcement in this morning's "Chronicle" of the handsome donation by Sheth Abdoolabhoy Lalljee permit me to point out that your sub-heading "One lac for Khoja Ashna-ashri Jamat," if not inaccurate, seems to be more frank and less tactful than the probable wording of the Trust Deed, a full publication whereof by you ought, in my opinion, to serve various useful public purposes.

Pending publication of the complete text of the Trust Deed, I think the Khoja community would like to be enlightened by the donor or the trustees on the following points:—

(1) The composition of the board of managing trustees with a view to ascertain whether they represent the donor's views of management or those of the donee—say the entire Khoja community supposed to be entrusted with giving such specific relief to its poor as is provided for by the donation.

(2) Whether the donor ever did or hereafter will invite other members and friends of the community taking a sympathetic interest in the contemplated relief to add their contributions in money and kind to the donor's handsome one, or whether the trustees are barred from allowing others to join forces with the donor towards the contemplated relief and they (the trustees) and their successors appointed by them are to have full discretion in the management and disposal of the donation and its income, so that the community can have no voice in the management of a donation for the relief of its poor but should be content to receive what the trustees for the time being may think fit to give to and for such poor.

(3) Whether the decisions of the trustees assisted by the Ashna-ashri Jamat representative for the disposal of the donation or its income or any part thereof are to be influenced by any intended prominence to be given to the name of any particular individual.—Yours, etc.

A KHOJA.

Bombay, July 10.

A DROWNING ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHANDPUR, (Comilla), July 14.

Miss Rayson of the Convent of Dacca, accidentally slipped from the gangway at Chandpur Ghat while passing from a flat to s.s. Bussard at 5 a.m. to-day and fell into the river. Attempts at rescue failed and the unfortunate lady was drowned and the body has not been yet recovered.

POONA DRAINAGE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In his first speech in the Legislative Council on the 7th of July his Excellency is reported to have said "In all problems with which my Government may have to deal, it may show to the people of this Presidency, those three, as I think, the greatest qualities of Government, namely firmness, energy and a generous sympathy with the aspirations of the people." He is also reported to have said at another place that he has come out to India, pledged to support and carry out the policy of the Pronouncement of August 20th of 1917. The Pronouncement at any rate promises complete Local Self-Government to the people of this country. His speeches in his recent tour also breathe an ardent desire to promote as much of Local Self-Government as will lie in his power. All these are promising words and honestly applied, will indeed open out a new era for the people of this presidency.

As for actions, however what do we find? Even before these words have ceased ringing in our ears, we find, in the case of the Poona Municipality, one of our premier municipalities, a committee hurled at it, as it were, to carry out and supervise the combined drainage scheme of the city and the cantonment.

Be it noted here that the Poona Municipality, with its past experience to guide it; had rejected this combined scheme and had asked only for financial help to complete only its own drainage scheme. Be it further noted that this step was taken without consulting the municipality and that this precious committee will consist of five Government officers, two nominees and one member representing the Poona Municipality! This is a bad selection and what is worse it is meant for a bad scheme. When this question came before the municipality, it again reaffirmed its old resolution rejecting the scheme of the combined drainage and elected a member to place this view before the committee.

Prof. Kanikar of the Fergusson College urged for co-operation with the Government on the ground of the incapacity of the municipality to complete the present drainage scheme. The Gyan Prakasha, the official organ of the Servants of India Society has in its issue of the 8th instant, echoed the professor's arguments and sought to support the combined drainage scheme.

Firstly, one fails to see where the scope for cooperation comes in. Nobody refuses cooperation for refusals sake. The question of the Poona drainage lies in a nutshell. Out of the total 20,000 drains, only 7,000 have been connected with the main drains. An appreciable number out of these 7,000 has not been properly connected. The work to be done therefore is to connect the remaining 13,000 drains with the main ones, and also to remove the defects of those improperly connected. It is an independant work with which the suburban and the cantonment municipality have nothing to do and must be taken up at once if precious lives are to be saved. Mixing it up with the scheme of the adjoining localities will only mean delay and nothing more.

As for the ground of incapacity, the worthy professor and the "Gyan Prakash" seem to have a short memory and no eyes. Who carried out the present drainage works? Poona at least will never forget that within living memory. Who constructed the tanks of Poona with their leakage of almost a million gallons per day? The Municipality at least will not forget it, for it has to pay daily for the faults of others. Who constructed the Sir Jamshedji Bund in 1850? The uncivilised Peshwas built the Kumbharwada Dam and got all their mains to discharge filth on one side, keeping the water supply of the town pure on the other. Our Government experts took no notice of these mains and constructed the Sir Jamsetjee Bund with a higher level than the Kumbharwada Dam to supply water to the Cantonment troops. What was the result? Not only that it could not supply pure water to the troops but on account of the longer flow of the back water, spoiled even the water supply of the town.

With these instances before us, can it be said that the Municipality has got the monopoly of incapacity and the Government of omniscience? The work to be done is simple work, requiring only care intimate knowledge of the people and their ways and unceasing supervision. If the municipality cannot do the work with its own staff, let it be entrusted to private firms of engineers with proper safeguards in the interests of the Municipality. Bombay has got a number of firms of engineers who will easily undertake the work if they are handsomely paid, as handsomely as the Government is paid in such cases. A private agency in an undertaking of this kind, is always to be preferred to the Government one as you can easily hold the former responsible for any wrong done and exact reparation for the same. Poona has had better experience of the latter and will never have recourse to it again if it can possibly help it.

Will his Excellency Sir George Lloyd be true to his words and see the injustice of the step that has been taken and remedy the wrong done? No doubt, to do this, he will have to overrule the bureaucracy that surrounds him, but we hope that he will do it.—Yours, etc.,

V. V.

Bombay, July 10.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I write to endorse the observations of M. M. Bhesania in your columns last Thursday anent the action of the authorities of the New High School, Bombay, in raising the scale of students' fees.

To prevent the fleecing of tenants by rapacious houseowners, the Rent Act was placed on the Statute Book and the Food Controller was appointed for the protection of the public against greedy merchants. The law, however, in this connection did not touch the schoolmaster presumably under the hope that being charged with the noble function of educating our children in learning and virtue, he would not betray inordinate regard for money. Now other schools will follow in the wake of this "premier school in India" and then middle class parents will have to keep their children from education till the advent of better times—and less exacting teachers.—Yours, etc.,

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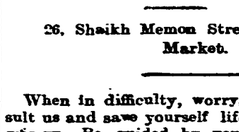

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RACIAL RIOTS AT CARDIFF.

TWO WHITES KILLED.

NEGROES ATTACK WITH RAZORS.

The Cardiff correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wired as follows on June 10th:—

Racial feeling is running high in some parts of South Wales, and at Cardiff and Barry last night there was serious rioting in which white and black men were concerned. Two white men were killed and 16 injured, and a house was ransacked and set on fire.

Late last night an altercation between blacks and whites led to the complete holding up of the docks district, revolvers being freely used and casualties caused by bullets, razors, sticks and stones. The affair roused the anger of the white people, notably ex-soldiers and sailors, who paraded the streets in an ugly temper seeking "blacks," and window smashing where the latter were suspected to lurk. The police in large force kept the crowd moving and saved serious rioting and damage. Order was not restored until the early hours.

The negroes used revolvers and razors freely. A white man was gashed in the neck and died in the hospital. A soldier was shot in the thigh, and a policeman was hit by a large stone on the temple. When the crowd was dispersing peacefully along Bute Street fresh shots rang out from a side street. The police leading the mob made after the blacks, who vanished into a house. Forcing an entry, the officers, after a violent struggle, made several arrests. The house was subsequently set on fire and burnt out.

HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE.

The origin of the trouble seemed like an ordinary street brawl. A group of coloured men under the influence of drink were passing the Labour Exchange at eleven o'clock and were followed by a crowd, when suddenly one of the coloured men made a dash amongst them and started slashing about with a razor. There was then, of course, a wild rush, and within a few moments hundreds of people had congregated. Several people received cuts, mostly of a minor nature. More coloured men came along, and the brawl developed into a fierce fight. Sticks were freely used, and the coloured man with the razor was knocked down and very severely pummelled, the razor being kicked from his hand.

Matters had by this time assumed a serious aspect. The crowd was surging to and fro, and suddenly revolver shots rang out. It was impossible to tell if anyone was hit, but the mob dispersed, and the coloured men gathering together made a rush through one of the side streets into Bute Street. The crowd followed, and there was a hot chase on to the canal bridge, where more shots were fired. A sort of running fight ensued, and by this time the majority of the coloured men had disappeared.

Several of them were seen to enter the premises of 250, Bute Street, and though the door was slammed an angry rush was made at it and it soon gave way. The crowd had now increased to quite two thousand, and a shout "Fetch them out" being raised was the signal for a violent attack on the premises with sticks and stones, windows were smashed, and scarcely a pane was left whole. The police were helpless, so angry had the crowd become. A score of men rushed into the house and dragged out two coloured men, who fought desperately with frying pans and pokers. They were severely handled and felled. Later on another house was attacked, black men rushed out, and firearms were again discharged.

RESCUE FROM BURNING HOUSE.

A coloured man was seen rushing down the street, and was chased and overhauled. A revolver was wrested from him, and he was belaboured with sticks, kicked, and struck. It was at this time that a house in Homfray Street, in which black men resided, was seen to be in flames, and the fire brigade was quickly brought up, and prevented a serious outbreak. A white girl rescued from the burning building had to be escorted by the police to the police station to protect her from the angry protestations of a number of women.

Again and again during the night the police, strongly reinforced from all parts of the city, had to disperse the crowds. The rioters attacked the house of Hadji Mahomet, a Somali priest, in Homfray Street. In response to the entreaties of his white wife to leave for a place of safety he clambered up a drain pipe at the back of his house. He was immune from the fury of the crowd while hidden on the roof, and with true eastern stoicism watched his residence being reduced to a skeleton. Every window in the house was broken, and matters looked decidedly ugly when extra police arrived. The coloured men again took up the offensive, and Police Constable Soper was made the target for a volley of revolver shots. One coloured man discharged three shots into the face of the constable, and it was a miracle that the officer was not hit.

It was about this time that Police Constable Badger, who had only recently returned to his police duties after having served in the navy during the war, sustained his injuries. A huge negro was attempting to rally his compatriots and Badger pluckily charged him. A razor which seemed to be the most popular weapon with the negroes, was drawn by the man from his hip pocket and the policeman received a nasty gash across the neck. He was so badly wounded that he had to go to the hospital to have his injuries attended to. When this was done he returned to the police station, where he pluckily continued to attend to duty until the Chief Constable thoughtfully ordered him to return home.

The two men who were killed were Frederick Henry Longman, who was killed by a coloured fireman named Charles Emmanuel, a native of the French West In-

dies, and who is now in custody at Barry, and Harold Smart, who was found in Caroline Street, Cardiff, with a gash in his throat, and whose assailant is still at large.

Six coloured men were brought before Sir Thomas Lewis, the Cardiff Stipendiary Magistrate, yesterday, charged with being concerned in the riots, and were remanded in custody.

THE WHITE WOMAN ELEMENT.

The causes of the tumult are attributed to the licence given to loose women in well-defined areas to congregate and solicit the black men, and the consequent resentment of white men. A prominent Cardiff citizen who takes a leading part in social work declared that in his opinion the laxity of the authorities is responsible for the deaths and all the damage to person and property. "Something must soon be done, for our city is constantly menaced by the unclean state of our streets. The black man is not alone to blame, and the problem of his association with white girls must be tackled, whilst early Government action is imperative on the economic side of the question. In considering the subject, however, it should be always kept in mind that the type of black man now in the port is quite different from the pre-war negro. He is not so well acquainted with British customs, has the ways of thought of his native villages, and is fresh for trouble."

There were fresh outbreaks yesterday afternoon, but they were kept well in hand by reinforced police. Heavy rain and a gale prevailed.

GERMAN SPY SYSTEM IN FRANCE.

TRIAL OF 25 PEOPLE BY COURT-MARTIAL.

In mail week the small room of the Assize Court began the trial by Court-Martial of 13 men and 12 women—20 of French nationality, four German, and one Belgian—who are accused of many crimes of treachery, committed in the service of the German Army in the occupied regions of Laon, Fourmies, and Hirson.

A patient inquiry has been conducted in the district, and completed by the military authorities in Paris. At first there were 49 accused, but the charges could not be sustained against 9. Ten are specially accused of having assisted in the publication of the German propagandist newspaper, the "Gazette des Ardennes," and they will be tried separately. Others are in flight.

The charges are the sequel to the confession made by Emile Thomas, a German police agent, after his arrest in Paris last December. Though this man played a preponderating role in this sorry business, the military magistrates, who have drawn up the indictment, consider that he did his work as a German, and that the only charges against him are complicity in espionage and cutting and wounding.

THE CHIEF PLOTTER.

The principal accused is Toque, formerly a colonial administrator, whose record was so bad that he had to leave the service. He was at Laon when the Germans entered that town, and immediately began to play their game. He invited officers to his house, became the friend and adviser of Captain Groth, Chief of the German Service of Information, was appointed official war correspondent of the 7th German Army, and eventually assumed the management of the "Gazette des Ardennes," to which he contributed numerous articles which were intended to show that a French victory was impossible and that a German triumph was certain. Toque was aided by his wife, and the couple grouped around them all those weak and misguided people who, actuated by the promise of gain or by private spite, did not hesitate to lend themselves to the odious business of selling their neighbours to the enemy.

ALLEGED WOMEN TRAITORS.

One of the accused women, Aubert has to answer a terrible charge. For fifteen days two unfortunate French soldiers were concealed in a chimney at Anguilcourt. She denounced them, together with M. Evrard, the Mayor, M. Derbois, Assistant Mayor, and Frideaux, a policeman, who were accused of having fed them. All were shot. The same woman is alleged to have denounced to the Germans a miller, who she declared, had given shelter to a French aviator who had fallen behind the German lines. But her charges could not be upheld.

Another woman, Adele Schuster, is accused of having denounced her own husband; and a third woman, Gabrielle Lambert, whose husband was fighting in the French Army, betrayed her father-in-law, who was sentenced to twelve years' hard labour.—"Daily News."

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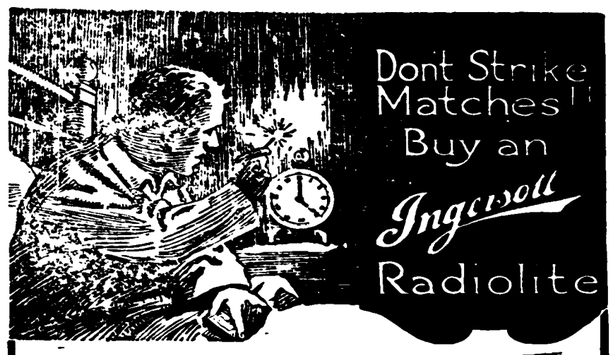
OPENING CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, July 13.

On 13th July, the D. A. V. College, Cawnpore, was formally opened in the presence of a large audience by Mahatma Hansraj. On behalf of the College Society the Hon. Rai Anand Swarupa Bahadur presented an address to the Mahatmaji to which the Mahatmaji suitably replied saying that the special features of this college like its sister institution of Lahore would be self-help, self-sacrifice and economy. Amongst the distinguished visitors were Mr. Stiffe, Collector, Rai Behari Lal Bahadur, Rai Bahadur Oudh Beharilal, Oudh Beharilal, an officer, almost all the leading citizens, vakils, judicial and executive officers of Cawnpore, several leading Aryasamajists from out stations.

In the evening the members of the College Society gave a party which was also largely attended. After the party, learned, instructive lectures were delivered by Mahtmas Hansraj and Narainprasad. A donation of Rs. 5,000 for the College was received by wire through Seth Jainarain of Calcutta.



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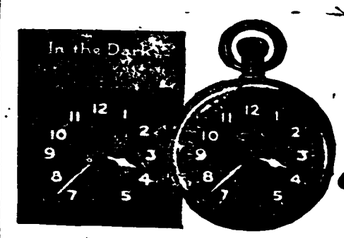

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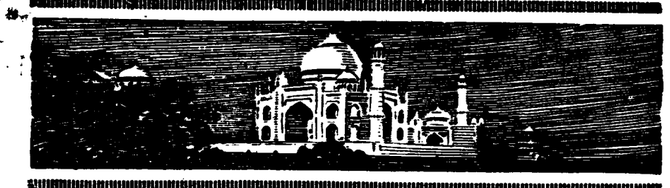

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DUKE AND MR. SMILLIE.

A BITTER ATTACK.

Speaking on the night of June 12th at the Junior Constitutional Club, where he was the guest of the Club at dinner, the Duke of Northumberland said that the only schemes of nationalisation at present before the country meant revolution and the overthrow of all existing forms of government, says the "Manchester Guardian." The Miners' Federation was not really representative of the miners of the country, and it hardly ever happened that any issue was placed fairly and squarely before the workers in all its bearings. The labour organisation was falling more and more into the hands of the extremist or Bolshevik section, which was exploiting the workers for its own ends. The ballot for or against a strike was often a mere travesty, and he had been told by miners themselves that they were ordered by trade union officials to vote three times over when the last strike ballot was taken.

It was an entire delusion to suppose that the great majority of miners were in favour of the unpatriotic policy of forcing the Government to concede their demands by the threat of a general strike at a time of great crisis. The adoption of this openly unpatriotic and antinational policy by the Executive of the Miners' Federation was in no way surprising in view of its past records.

"ADVOCATING OPEN REVOLUTION."

"Among other activities for which Mr. Simillie was responsible during the war," proceeded the Duke of Northumberland, "was the foundation of a labour organisation to oppose compulsory service. He associated himself with what is known as the Russian Revolution movement. He announced on May 6, 1917, at the Manchester and Salford Labour party meeting, that 'he believed the time was not far distant when revolutions of a similar kind would take place in every country in Europe.' He supported the formation of workers' and soldiers' councils, and as late as November, 1918, was advocating open revolution."

Alluding to the Coal Commission, the speaker maintained that its composition and methods were worthy of the trial scene in "Alice in Wonderland." Half the members were in sympathy with the coalowners, while the other half were in sympathy with the point of view of the Miners' Federation. The only good thing about it was that its verdict would not be worth the paper on which it was written.

Commenting upon Mr. Sidney Webb and the Fabian Society, the speaker said that their theory was one of pure Prussianism, the worship of the State pushed to its furthest limit. The extremists would eventually climb to power over the postrates, and if there should ever be a revolution the first sheep to go to the slaughter would be Mr. Sidney Webb, and his friends.

JOBS FOR THEIR FRIENDS.

Dealing with the scheme of nationalisation propounded by the Miners' Federation, the Duke of Northumberland said that its first great advantage was the complete subservice of the Government and Parliament to the Federation, and the next advantage was the multiplication of jobs which would become available for the Executive of the Miners' Federation and their friends. What with district councils and pit councils, all dependent on the favour of the Mining Council, the number of jobs going for the Bolsheviks would be enormous. If property in minerals was unjustifiable, every other sort of property was equally so, ad if the State had the right to confiscate minerals, it had an equal right to confiscate all property, real and personal.

"Such is the combination of jobbery, robbery, tyranny, and chicanery," continued the Duke, "placed before the country under threat of the paralysis of all industry if it is not granted without delay. There had never been a time when capital had been more ready to meet the demands of labour, but the Bolsheviks were determined to frustrate these efforts by rendering private enterprise impossible, encouraging unemployment and State doles, and by preaching limitation of production, which was the falsest of all economic theories.

"AGITATORS WHO RUN AWAY."

"Mr. Simillie tells us that he does not want revolution if it can be helped," said the Duke. "Let us reassure him. It can be helped, and the way to do it is to stand up to Mr. Simillie, who is only the usual type of agitator who has run away before—notably, from Mr. Havelock Wilson,—and will undoubtedly run away again if the country shows it is determined not to be bullied."

It was only a matter of time before Labour would realise how its cause had been mismanaged by Mr. Smillie and his friends. The sympathy of the public had been completely alienated by the most absurd exaggerations and appeals to false sentiment. The vulgar abuse showered on the witnesses and the obvious attempt to obscure the true issues had outraged the average Englishman's sense of fair play.

"It is often remarked," the Duke of Northumberland concluded, "that one of the most serious features of the present day is the disregard of Labour for their own self-appointed leaders. I am not sure whether, considering who these leaders sometimes are, it should not rather be said that the loyalty of Labour is one of the most pathetic and astonishing features in the industrial situation. The time cannot be far distant when the workers will realise how they have been deceived. In the meantime the choice is government or anarchy, liberty or tyranny, progress or reaction. It is the old issue which we have just fought out with Germany."

Lord Guisborough, who presided at the dinner, said that the terrible war that had just concluded would sink into insignificance compared with the one that might come—a war between Bolshevism and life and order.

YOUR BABY ought to double his weight in the first six months.

Your Baby cannot tell you if you supply him with the right material, he can only reward you by his look of healthy happiness and contentment.

At no time of his life does he grow so rapidly. If he weighs 7 lbs. at birth he should weigh 14 lbs. when six months old.

Not for one hour is Nature idle, and it depends almost entirely on what sort of material you give to your baby whether Nature's work is to be constructive or destructive! and what sort of a body Nature will build.

Will the material you give to your baby enable Nature to build solid flesh, dense bone, clean blood, calm strong nerves—or loose, flabby fat, porous bone and an anæmic little body.

If baby has the wrong food valuable time is lost in the double sense, both the time your baby ought to have used to grow bigger and stronger and the time wasted in tiding baby's system of this wrong food and getting his digestive organs into a healthy state.

That is why the breast-fed baby is so fortunate—he has none of these risks to run—and, mixed with his food, he gets a love and sympathy that no manufactured product can give. That is why you will take Glaxo yourself before you give up breast feeding as hopeless. But when your doctor or commonsense advises bottle feeding you will be wise to select the food that most nearly meets your baby's demands.

This is Glaxo, because it is simply pure milk made germfree and easily digestible by the Glaxo Process, which causes the tough, leathery curd of the original milk to form into light, flaky particles similar to the lact-albumen of breast milk.

At those Official Institutions, Infant Welfare Centres, Schools for Mothers, and similar Bodies whose object it is to preserve Infant Life and build a bigger healthier and stronger race of men and women, Glaxo is constantly used. The Sheffield Health Department, for example, has used over a million and a half feeds of Glaxo in the last eight years. Lincoln, Rotherham, Birmingham, and others are likewise steady users.

When your Baby is six months old, has doubled his weight with firm flesh, enjoys good health and good spirits you will be glad you have helped instead of hindered Nature to give your baby strong, healthy, virile constitution. The Best is Not Too Good for Your Baby.

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"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

In sooth, we are all passing through long long night at present, when the hidden foes of mankind are lurking about, ready to stab us in the dark while we have all fallen asleep, as it were, in a false sense of security.

"Watchman, what of the night?" ask the more vigilant among us, and the watchman replies, "I see a feeling of uneasiness coming over many of you, some are shivering with fits of ague, I hear the groans of aching limbs and high fever, and I find the subtler sounds of a cough drowned in the spasmodic efforts of a sneeze. I gather from all these that Influenza, Malaria, and the other Fevers are abroad. Take timely heed and keep at hand a bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the National Remedy of India for Influenza, Malaria and all other Fevers. Remember the dangers of delay, for in the last epidemic of Influenza the rush for Squibb's was so great that many of you could not get a bottle at whatever cost."

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 15.

The monsoon weakened considerably in the Punjab and the United Provinces but strengthened in the south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula and Mysore; local in Lower Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces, the north-west Frontier Provinces, the Central India and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, the east and north Punjab, Gujerat, west of the Central Provinces, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

The Principal amounts are:—Rangoon and Kyaukpyu four inches, Akyab two, Cherrapunj five, Chittagoong and Jalpaiguri two, Dinajpur one, Darbhanga a half, Purnea two, Jhansi three quarters, Gorakhpur and Agra a half, Sialkot one eighth, Hissar, Peshawar and Cherat a quarter, Jaipur a half, Kotah and Deesa a quarter, Marmagoa one, Karwar two, Bangalore one and a half, Mercara and Mangalore one, Trichinopoly and Salem on and a half, Cuddapah four.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in north of the Peninsula..

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 16th July 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 15th July. 1917	1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 0	33 93	16 89	13 59
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 12	36 23	19 86	12 35
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 12	36 4	19 84	13 19
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 20	.. ..	.. ..	15 65

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 14th July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29	788 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.6	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.7	"
Dew Point	77.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.806	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3	"
Minimum do.	80.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.	
Movement of Wind	178	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.07	Inch.
Total fall during month	10.58	"
Do. do. year	34.04	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th.	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill
	July	h	m	ft	in	July	h	m	ft. in.
Tues.	15	m	0 14	26	8	15	m 6	11	15 6
			0 56a	28	10		7	1a	17 11
Wed.	16	m	0 54	26	10	16	m 6	48	15 11
			1 27a	28	9		7	34a	17 7
Thur	17	m	1 36	26	10	17	m 7	24	16 5
			2a 5a	28	8		8	10a	17 4
Fri.	18	m	2 21	26	8	18	m 8	33	17 3
			2 37a	28	9		8	57a	17 3
Sat.	19	m	3 12	26	8	19	m 8	48	18 3
			3 19a	27	8		9	40a	17 2
Sun.	20	m	4 10	25	11	20	m 9	43	19 2
			4 8a	26	9		10	39a	17 2
Mon.	21	m	5 17	25	8	21	m 10	53	20 4
			5 6a	26	1		11	48a	17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 15 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h.	9m.	Sunset	7h. 19m
" 16 (Wednesday)	"	6h.	9m.	"	7h. 19m
" 17 (Thursday)	"	6h.	10m.	"	7h. 19m
" 18 (Friday)	"	6h.	10m.	"	7h. 19m
" 19 (Saturday)	"	6h.	10m.	"	7h. 19m
" 20 (Sunday)	"	6h.	11m.	"	7h. 18m
" 21 (Monday)	"	6h.	11m.	"	7h. 18m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	—	5d.	8h.	47·2m. a.m.
Full Moon	—	13d.	11h.	33·2m. a.m.
Last quarter	—	20d.	4h.	33·0m p.m.
New Moon	—	27d.	10h.	51·4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.32in. of rain. Moderate to heavy cloud is present in the eastern districts; elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the west of the division; Agra reports 0.47in. and Jhansi 0.72in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature has decreased and is considerably below normal throughout, while night temperature is also in slight or moderate defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.43in. of rain, Kotah 0.21in. and Mount Abu 0.13in. Skies are clear in Bikaner and upper Sind and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is below normal in upper Sind and east Rajputana; night temperature is in slight defect in the last mentioned area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in the north of Gujarat and Central India West; Ahmedabad reports 0.12in., Deesa 0.31in. and Neemuch 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West, but is locally above normal in Kathiawar; night temperature is in excess at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.17in. of rain and Chanda 0.49in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Day temperature continues in defect in the north-west of the division, but is in slight excess in the south-west.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.19in., Mormugao 1.01in. and Karwar 2.50in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is above normal except in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been less active in the United Provinces, but has extended into Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, north Gujarat, east Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces, and local in the east Punjab, Central India West, Mysore and east Madras. A few showers are also reported from the Central Provinces. The falls have been locally heavy in the Carnatic and the Madras Deccan. Day temperature is very low in the United Provinces and the adjacent districts of Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in the United Provinces, the north of the Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th July, 1919:—

The Arabian Sea current is weaker than usual, but it penetrated into the Punjab yesterday and gave some heavy rain in the submontane districts. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the east of the Central Provinces, and local in the east and north Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province, Central India East, south Hyderabad, the west coast of the Peninsula and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, east Rajputana, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tezpur two inches Gauhati one and a half; Cherrapunji four Narayanganj, Calcutta, Balasore one and half; Cuttack, Sambalpur one; Ranchi two; Gorakhpur a half; Benares a quarter; Lucknow, Meerut three-quarters; Roorkee a half; Bareilly two; Ludhiana a half; Sialkot three; Rawalpindi four; Simla one; Murree two; Cherat a quarter; Peshawar one-sixth; Nowgong one and a half.

Maximum temperature fell about twelve degress yesterday in the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province and Kashmir, and no reading higher than one hundred and five degrees is reported from these areas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY the 15th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (14th	94.0	82.0	69		0	0
Jask	92.6	82.3	71		0	—0.08
Do. (14th)	94 5	84.0	78		0	—0.08
Muskat						
Do. (14th)	94.3	87.2	76		0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.8	86.8	62		0	—1.47
Rawalpindi						
Lahore	91.8	79.7	73	0.03	0.10	—4.22
Risar	98.4	77.1	71	0.32	0.44	—3.14
Ambala	90.8	78.8	88		5.80	—1.87
Delhi	92.0	79.8	78	0.04	0 62	—6.76
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.4	76.5	87	0.47	3.95	—3.12
Malanpuri	82.1	76.8	90	0.08	6.66	+0.48
Jhansi	78.4	71.9	89	0.72	10.54	+0.16
Cawapore	84.4	76.7	85	0.02	7.54	+0.76
Allahabad	81.1	75.1	91	..	7.93	—1.71
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104.5	85.4	62	..	0	—0.63
Karachi	88.2	78.5	86	0.03	0.04	—2.41
Ajmer	88.8	78.2	78	..	3.06	—2.50
Jaipur	86.5	76.2	76	0.43	6.85	+0.67
Kotah	93.2	76.0	92	0.21	0.16	—2.07
Mount Abu	73.2	66.0	97	0.13	3.64	—14.12
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	92.0	81.1	81	..	0.49	—4.34
Dwarka	87.0	81.2	81	0.04	1.02	—5.89
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	97.1	81.4	64	..	2.40	—7.55
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	78.6	78	..	2.65	—5.14
Surat	88.2	80.6	79	..	14.50	—2.58
Ahmedabad	92.9	77.9	85	0.12	4.64	—5.42
Deesa	93.0	77.3	85	0.31	5.34	—0.79
Neemuch	79.9	72.8	93	0.20	8.95	—3.72
Indore	80.1	71.1	89	0.07	18.61	+8.37
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.9	74.9	81	..	16.56	+0.74
Saugor	76.2	70.2	93	0.17	10.97	—2.24
Hoshangabad	85.9	74.0	91	..	21.42	+3.95
Khandwa	89.0	75.4	78	..	9.69	+0.34
Akola	92.4	76.5	65	..	11.89	+2.11
Amraoti	92.8	76.2	66	..	9.65	—1.84
Nagpur	88.1	76.4	77	..	23.01	+7.11
Chanda	92.7	76.0	91	0.49	17.34	+2.12
Raipur	87.0	74.8	84	0.09	33.00	+17.64
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	79.5	81	..	33 93	+0.66
Ratnagiri	85.6	76.7	86	0.19	43.21	—3.41
Marmugao	84.1	..	95	1.01	39.08	—7.77
Karwar	83.7	72.8	94	2.50	89.66	—19.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.1	74.2	69	..	6.59	—0.47
Ahmednagar	90	69.7	76	..	7.32	+0.30
Poona	84.5	71.3	81	..	5.41	—2.93
Sholapur	93.3	74.3	68	..	11.18	+2.39
Bijapur	91.2	72.8	68	..	4.84	+0.46
Belgaum	80.0	66.8	91	..	14.18	—1.73
Aurangabad	92.9	71.8	69	..	4.77	—3.71
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.2	75.6	72	0.03	9.29	—0.76
Hyderabad	87.4	75.9	73	..	12.23	+4.78
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.3	73.6	95	0.94	39.08	—18.21
Calicut	82.6	74.7	90	0.23	40.14	—9.66
Cochin	83.5	76.5	94	0.36	32.07	—3.70
Colombo	87.0	79.4	85	0.04	4.24	—6.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	76.2	92	0 85	6.53	—0.98
Bellary	96.3	76.3	60	..	1.90	—0.84
Cuddapah	94.0	71.3	95	3.82	11.43	+3.46
Madras	93.2	75.6	83	0.03	6.32	+2.75
Bangalore	83.5	65.1	92	1.44	6.37	+1.32
Coimbatore	89.3	71.5	79	..	1.53	—0.92
Trichinopoly	97.4	71.8	81	1.91	4.76	+2.79
Negapatam	91.1	75.5	79	0.02	8.35	+1.23

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th July, 1919, was 29.954 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 1 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer read.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 14.

Mr. Churchward, the trainer, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday morning. Lieut. Connie, and he were walking by the canal which passes the Empress Gardens and in negotiating the narrow coping by the lock, Mr. Churchward fell into the water. The force of the stream carried him along for a hundred yards under the surface of the water. Lt. Connie being unable to swim could be of no assistance to him. Two British soldiers, however, dived in and brought Mr. Churchward out. A Red Cross car conveyed him to his home and this morning he was little the worse for his ducking.

A Bandikui message of July, 14 says:—Owing to a breach ten miles south of Bharatpur on the metre guage of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, through communication is likely to be interrupted for three days. It may be possible to tranship to-morrow.

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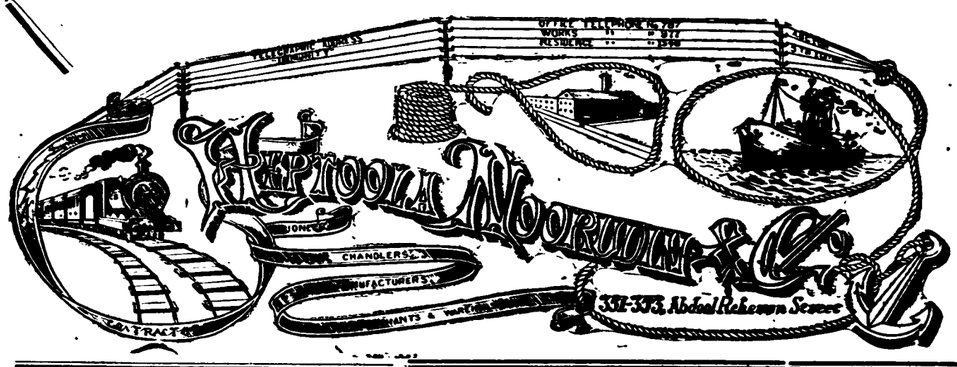

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